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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1864. { NO. 27.

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NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that I will not pay [illegible] any [illegible] on two notes given by me to John Blossmith, dated [illegible] for Two hundred, two dollars and fifty cts., [illegible] for one hundred dollars, dates not recollected. I am prepared to pay the notes, and will not pay interest after this day.

JOHN BUFHAM.
March 24-3. 26 3t*

LOST, MISLAID OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, a note for $60 for House rent, signed by John Broom, as principal, with Moses Mott and Wm. H. [illegible] as sureties, date not remembered, but [illegible] last. All persons are hereby forwarned from trading for said note, as no payment has been made to the subscriber.

JOHN THORNTON.
March 24-3. 162 1t-261t*

NOTICE.

THE COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS [illegible] for the County of New Hanover, state of North Carolina, on the second Monday in March, 1864, we took [illegible] Administration on the estate of Thomas [illegible] deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are [illegible] to present the same for payment, and all [illegible] are said estate, are hereby notified to pay the same promptly.

ROBERT LEE,
JOHN J. MOORE, } Adm'rs.
25 3t*

WILKINSON & CO.,

WILL Buy and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury and Florida Notes, Bonds, Stocks, &c., at
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133 3m&21 2m*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

[illegible] In Equity, Bill for Foreclosure.

[illegible] appearing that the defendant, Daniel [illegible] is not a resident, ordered that publication be made [illegible] in the Weekly Wilmington Journal for six weeks, for said Daniel W. Teachey to appear at the [illegible] Court, to be held for said County and State on the [illegible] Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

Witness, [illegible] Clerk and Master of said Court, this [illegible] day of [illegible], A. D., 1864.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Feb. 25-6w. [Price $24.] 22 6w

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 24, 1864.

Movements West.

We [illegible] hardly certain that the operations [illegible] for the present, and that therefore [illegible] must be found for the forces [illegible] against that point. One portion of this [illegible] to assume Red River, which in [illegible] of the year as high as Shreveport, [illegible] and only a State government, [illegible] has been gathered, consisting of [illegible] boats of lighter draft. The Red [illegible] this interests the State [illegible] breadth west of the Mississippi [illegible] within a short distance of its [illegible]

[illegible] Trans Mississippi Department are [illegible] unless our authority to say what its [illegible] to meet this attack, or what [illegible] at his disposal for defensive operations [illegible] supplies our army West [illegible] probably better off than that [illegible] are there much cheaper and more [illegible] readily appears to be in reference to [illegible] and ordnance supplies, isolated [illegible] from the sources of supply [illegible] on this side. Again we are forced [illegible] what has been done, although [illegible] have been and are manufactured [illegible] for many points. We know also [illegible] obtained, perhaps still are obtained [illegible] but the source of supply would [illegible] considering the immense distance [illegible] to the Sabine, with the want of railroad [illegible] means of communication could [illegible] for our forces operating in Louisiana [illegible] The country, however, possesses great [illegible] an intelligent and enterprising popu- [illegible] and energy among some, at least, of [illegible] and we may, therefore, indulge [illegible] will be placed in a self-sustaining [illegible] position.

[illegible] rumor appears to have run its [illegible] talk and has passed away.—[illegible] very little talk indeed [illegible] through Yankee channels and are [illegible] by Yankee papers for certain pur- [illegible] sometimes, no doubt, they are put out simply as [illegible] sometimes they may be intended to de- [illegible] or perhaps to stimulate the [illegible] the [illegible] foreign interven- [illegible] however, the announcements sent broad- [illegible] appear to have little foundation in [illegible] from Northern or foreign papers, upon which they are based.

[illegible] to cry out to the people and the papers—[illegible] believe these rumors." The fact is that people [illegible] them much, and they believe them less each [illegible] owing to the other fact that they have be- [illegible] so often. Until they had got used to them, and [illegible] for themselves all advice against paying at- [illegible] was needless. Now it is needless.

[illegible] sometimes, however, and of course [illegible] was not. More recognition might be [illegible] but has its full strength. As long as [illegible] to appear to seek it as a means of helping us it [illegible] that we have not in fact established our [illegible] that is not recognition but interven- [illegible]

[illegible] Saturday morning, an accident occurred [illegible] attached to the Arsenal at [illegible] Pyrotechnic Laboratory, chiefly [illegible] of rockets. A Mr. KOAN was driving [illegible] which, when [illegible] suddenly and unac- [illegible] The fire communicated to an ad- [illegible] where there were [illegible] pounds of powder [illegible] ended in the whole building. Some [illegible] rockets were also exploded. The build- [illegible]

[illegible] persons at work in the [illegible] one was killed, one in- [illegible] severely and one slightly. The loss of this building will be [illegible] with the operations of the arsenal.

"ALAS AND ALAS" for the "garden sass," for it is cut down in its green youth, and likely to be late in coming up again. We cannot think that the weather has treated early vegetation well. They meant no harm by putting up too [illegible] their verdant, their tenderness and youth [illegible] them, especially as they simply yield to the [illegible] of the treacherous season.—They [illegible]

[illegible] hoped that no serious and permanent injury [illegible] of the present cold and unseasonable weather. [illegible] this winter of our discontent will not last forever, [illegible] may it be changed into lovely Spring, glorious [illegible] and mellow Autumn. Late Springs not unfrequently [illegible] good crops. It was never more desirable that there should be a good crop than at this time.

MRS. MARY L. BROWN, wife of Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, [illegible] the residence of her husband in Caswell County, N. C., on the [illegible] inst., aged 75 years.

WE are indebted to a friend for a copy of a New York Herald, of the 5th inst. We take the following from its Norfolk (Va.) correspondence:

The crew of the steamer Peterhoff, sunk off Wilmington, N. C., a few days since by collision with the steamer Monticello, arrived at the Fortress this morning, on the S. R. Spalding. It appears that the Peterhoff was just going into the channel from the coast of a blockade runner, when seeing the Monticello coming, they exchanged signals and then collided. The Peterhoff was struck amidships and almost immediately sunk. The crew fortunately escaped, but nothing was saved. This steamer had been in the blockade squadron but a short time.—She will be remembered as having been captured a few months since from the rebels.

CAPTURE OF THREE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

On the S. R. Spalding were also brought the crews taken from two blockade runners recently captured near Wilmington—the Don and the Scotia—taken by the Peterhoff. The prisoners from the Don number seven, comprising only her crew, and those from the Scotia eight, four being passengers and the remainder the crew,—They were turned over to Captain Cassoll, Provost Marshal at the Fortress, who in turn delivered them over to the custody of Admiral Lee. The captured vessels and their cargoes are valuable prizes. A third blockade runner—the Mary Ann—also captured by the Pequot, has just been brought in, with her crew, by the Monticello. She is a low, rakish craft, with two smoke stacks and of a light lead color. She has a full and assorted cargo.

Written on the Death of W. H. Walker, who fell at the Battle of Sharpsburg Sept. 17, 1862.

Farewell, "brave one, a long farewell!"
Thy heroic spirit has taken its flight
To that world, I know full well
Is everlasting light
His bones are left on the hills of Maryland
To make white that fatal spot,
Where he bravely stood, with sword in hand,
Until he received the piercing shot.

At the battle of Richmond plains,
Where the Yankees swore for Gen Lee,
He bravely stood, while many were slain,
And the wielded the sword of victory
His undaunted bravery was a note of praise
In hard fought battles, hand to hand,
For life, Liberty, honor and fame,
While marching through sweet Maryland

It was at Sharpsburg's bloody plains,
His fatal day had come.
His life a ransom he did yield
For the many laurels he had won;
Farewell!" but not forever," hope replies
Trace but his steps and meet him in the skies.
There nothing shall renew our parting pains,
There our souls shall not wither, nor our hea's weep again

F. W.

Long Creek, N. C., Oct. 12th, 1862.

[A copy of these lines was sent at the time on which they were dated, but not published, owing to the suspension of the paper in consequence of the epidemic then prevailing. The copy sent was lost or misplaced. The present has been refurnished by the author and is published at his request.—JOURNAL.]

Mrs. General Beauregard.

Unfortunately there is no longer any doubt of the death of this estimable and pious lady, the wife of the distinguish d commander of the Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The following account of the honors paid to her remains is translated for the Mobile *Register* from the *Courrier Francais* of the 5th inst. The remark of the New Orleans *Era*, referred to by the *Courier*, is said to have been as follows: "The wife of the rebel General BEAUREGARD is dead at last. There is one less left to spawn forth a breed of traitors." It would seem almost impossible that such language should be printed in a Christian country:—

Yesterday morning, long before the hour of the ceremony, an immense crowd thronged before the house of mourning where lay the corpse of the pious lady whom we have just lost, and whom the base insults of a member of the city press have rendered yet dearer and more esteemed by our community. It is thus that outrages are turned to glory.

All the Louisiana population of repute was there, saddened and silent—all the strangers of distinction among us had repaired to the same rendezvous. It might be said with truth that the entire city was collected around the mansion where joy had departed, and where grief holds henceforth its abode. And all this sea of people had been gathered to that point by a common sentiment of love and veneration, spontaneously, for no special invitation had been extended. The wretched insulter of the Era—now the object of universal contempt—had contributed more to this result than all the carriers of funeral notices could have done.

If the dead retain a consciousness of what passes around them, the spirit of Madame General Beauregard would have stirred with satisfaction. Affection had not deserted her tomb—the coffin closed on her in the presence of a whole people.

It is impossible for us to give an estimate of the number of persons who made up the long procession. We can only say that we have rarely seen in New Orleans an equal concourse of people, and especially, that no festival, or ball, however attractive, has ever exhibited a greater or more distinguished assemblage of ladies.

The procession began to move about ten o'clock, passing down Esplanade street to the Levee. We cannot say that the balconies were filled; on the contrary they were mostly deserted. For once the curious formed no part of the solemn pageant, but the friends, everybody, or nearly all, in this part of our city, at least, were following the hearse.

At the foot of Esplanade street was moored the boat which was to convey the relics of the deceased to the parish of St. John the Baptist, her birthplace.

Everything was done with irreproachable order, religious solemnity, and the utmost dignity.

The corpse being embarked, the steamer got under way, and as it passed before the deep line of the cortege a silence as of death itself was felt, and the innumerable throng, as if in obedience to one unanimous thought, bowed with uncovered heads.

There the procession, that of the ladies in particular, which, it might be supposed, would have dispersed, reformed, as by instinct, and along the levee followed the boat charged with its hallowed freight, as if it had been a funeral car, until it disappeared on the horizon. This pious suggestion came from the ladies—the natural growth of woman's delicacy of soul.

The living tide then silently ebbed away, and every one returned home with mourning in their hearts, but yet with the satisfaction of a sacred duty performed.

We recognized in the procession the officers of the Catinat, and the Consuls of France, Spain and Belgium.

Forty or fifty friends of the families of Beauregard and Deslonde accompanied the body to the family tomb.—Among them have been mentioned to us Commander Fabre and Lieut. Lefort, of the Catinat. A French ship, as the steamboat conveying the body passed her, dropped her flag to half mast.

We are informed that day before yesterday a body of the sailors of the Catinat repaired with one of their officers to the mansion where the deceased lay, where they kneeled around the bier, and, after fervent prayer, strewed flowers upon the coffin, and retired.

From U. S. papers up to the 17th the following Northern and European items are gleaned:

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION DESPATCH FROM SHERMAN.

General Sherman arrived on the 10th at Memphis.—In a dispatch dated Vicksburg, February 27th, via Cairo, 10th, he addressed the following to Gen. Grant:

General:—I got in this morning from Canton, where I left my army in splendid heart and condition. We reached Jackson, February 6, crossed the Pearl and passed through Brandon to Morton, where the enemy made dispositions for battle, but fled in the night. We pushed on over all obstacles, and reached Meridian Feb. 14. General Polk having a railroad to assist him on his retreat, escaped across the Tombigbee on the 17th. We stayed at Meridian a week and made the most complete destruction of railroads ever beheld; South below Quitman, East to Cuba Station twenty miles north to Lauderdale Springs, and west all the way back to Jackson. I could hear nothing of the cavalry force of Gen. Wm. Smith, ordered to be there by Feb. 10. I enclose this by mail with a copy of his instructions. I then began to give back slowly, making a circuit by the north to Canton, where I left the army yesterday in splendid condition. I will leave it there five days, in hopes the cavalry from Memphis will turn up there.

Major General Butterfield telegraphed Gen. Grant from Cairo, the 11th, that the total loss is 170 in all, and the following as the general result of the Mississippi and Yazoo river movements about as follows: 150 miles of railroad, 67 bridges, 7,000 feet of trestle, 20 locomotives, 28 cars, 10,000 bales of cotton, several steam mills, and over 2,000,000 bushels of corn were destroyed. The railroad destruction is complete and thorough. The captures of prisoners exceed all loss. Upwards of 8,000 contrabands and refugees came in with various columns.

FROM FLORIDA.

An expedition sent out from the gunboat Tahoma, during the past month, destroyed the extensive rebel salt works at St. Marks, Florida. They were seven miles in extent, and connected with them were 390 salt kettles, 170 furnaces, and 165 houses. The property destroyed is estimated at $2,000,000.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times says:

On the night of the 9th inst., an expedition left Jacksonville, Fla., proceeded up the St. John's River, and captured the town of Thatka, a distance of sixty miles from Jacksonville. The place is to be fortified and held by our troops. Large amounts of cotton are represented as being stored in that vicinity.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—GEN. MEADE TO BE SUPERSEDED—OTHER CHANGES.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. Times says:

Notwithstanding the persistent denials, Gen. Meade is to be superseded in command of the Army of the Potomac.—The order relieving him, and appointing his successor, will be issued in a few days.

Another despatch to the same paper says:

Gen. Grant will return to Washington in eight or ten days, and commence at once the herculean task of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac preparatory to a vigorous offensive spring campaign. He will take the field in person at the head of that army, and direct its first movements in spring. Gen. Halleck has been offered command of any department he wants.

Another rumor says Gen. W. F. Smith is to succeed Gen. Meade. On the 15th, the President sent in his name as Major General in the regular army vice Gen. Grant promoted. Last winter the Senate refused to confirm him as Major General of volunteers. He is a Vermonter and a graduate of West Point, and is warmly commended by Gen. Grant. A correspondent says he has won his reputation in the Army of the Cumberland as an engineer of the highest talents. Hooker's success at Lookout Mountain was due a most entirely to Gen. Smith's plans for the movement.

The N. Y. Times' Washington correspondent says Gen. W. T. Sherman has been placed in command of the department just vacated by Gen. Grant, notwithstanding Thomas ranks him. It is supposed to have been done in accordance with Gen. Grant's wishes.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has assumed command of the "Middle Department" headquarters at Baltimore. He has appointed Col. Wooley, of Indiana Provost Marshal of Baltimore.

The correspondent of the Times says:

It is understood, in circles likely to know, that General Freemont will be assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina. It is also understood that active operations are at an end in that department for the season.

The Provost Marshal of the Southern Division of New York, says: "With proper exertion it is hoped that the quota of the Southern Division of New York can be filled by April 15th and thus render draft here unnecessary."

THE WORLD ON THE DRAFT.

The New York World, under the head of "Two Hundred Thousand More," says:

"The new Presidential proclamation for two hundred thousand conscripts, in addition to the five hundred thousand volunteers which have almost been raised, will not be received with patience by the country. After all the patriotic sacrifices which have been made by wards, towns and counties throughout the North, it is disheartening that, after all, we should be subject to the hardships of an enforced draft. What makes the matter more discouraging is the utter uselessness of giving Mr Lincoln more men without a distinct assurance of a change of military policy. During the past six months a winter campaign in the Gulf States and against Savannah and Charleston, could have been conducted better than any other time of the war; yet all Mr. Lincoln has to show for the vast outlay of money and the myriads of men placed at his disposal is Olustee and a few irritating and fruitless raids. We appeal to our files to show that we have honestly and earnestly done what we could to help volunteering; but this order for a draft is more than we bargained for. In view of the readiness with which volunteers can be secured when sufficient pecuniary inducements are offered, it is a needless and cruel hardship to force poor men from their families and compel them to serve for the pittance in depreciated currency now paid our soldiers."

ANOTHER DRAFT ORDERED.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, March 14.

In order to supply the force required to be drafted for the navy, and to provide and equip reserve force for all contingencies, in addition to the 500,000 men called for February 1, 1864, the call is hereby made, and a draft ordered for 200,000 men for the military service, army, navy, and marine corps of the United States.

The proportional quotas for the different wards, towns, townships, precincts, or election districts, or counties will be made known through the Provost Marshal General's Bureau, and account will be taken of the credits and deficiencies of former quotas.

The 15th day of April, 1864, is designated as the time up to which the numbers required from each ward of a city, town, &c., may be raised by voluntary enlistment, and drafts will be made in each ward of a city, town, &c., which shall not have filled the quota assigned to it within the time designated for the number required to fill said quotas.

The drafts will be commenced as soon after the 15th of April as practicable.

The government bounties as now paid continue until April 1, 1864, at which time the additional bounties cease. On and after that date, one hundred dollars bounty only will be paid, as provided by the act approved July 22, 1861.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Official:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

BUTLER AND THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Washington correspondent of the World says:

The statement that Gen. Butler has anything to do with the exchange of prisoners is incorrect. He has nothing more to do with the business than Gen Dix had when he commanded the department. Then Lt. Col. Ludlow was the recognized agent of exchange, and now the negotiations are carried on through Major Mulford. The rebels have not recognized Gen. Butler in any manner, all assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE BEAST DENOUNCED.

The World copies Beast Butler's order consigning Geo. M. Baine and W. H. W. Hodges, of Portsmouth, to hard labor at matteras, with the following severe comment:

We pity the American citizen who can read the above without his blood boiling with indignation at the pranks of the malicious human brute whom Mr. Lincoln has placed in command at Fortress Monroe to bring contempt upon the fair name of his country. While Butler is warring upon clergymen and suspected persons, his military department is steadily becoming smaller through his incompetency.—What does Congress mean by permitting these things to go on without indignant protest?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The small pox is spreading with fearful rapidity over the country. It is worse than ever in Cincinnati and Columbus, and there are 1,200 cases in Cleaveland.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Davis, of Ky., said he would wish that God would deliver us from such Generals as Butler, for he was the meanest and the most mercenary ever sent to curse the earth. He could be bought and sold every day in the week.

Rosecrans has been exonerated of all blame for the defeat at Chickamauga.

A special Washington despatch to the N. Y. Times says General Wadsworth left Washington, on the 13th, for Fortress Monroe, with instructions from the War Department to suspend further exchanges of prisoners on General Butler's plan. They want man for man without regard to color.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The advices from Europe, via New York, are to the 6th instant. The news is unimportant. The only allusion to the recognition rumors brought by previous arrivals is contained in the following short paragraph:

Mr. Mason had returned to London from Paris, it is supposed in connection with alleged recognition negotiations. It is also said that Mr. Dawley, ex-correspondent of the London Times at Richmond, is constantly passing between London and Paris, and is probably engaged on the same subject.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

There has been another wordy duel between Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston, touching England's foreign policy, but without any result.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Clanricarde called attention to recruiting for the United States army in Ireland, and asked what steps the Government had taken to stop it.

Earl Russell said the Government had complained more than once, but the complaint was met by an indignant denial from Mr. Adams, the United States Minister. Nothing could, therefore, be done until actual proof could be obtained.

The Earl of Derby asked if anything had been done to stop the alleged military services of the Fenian Brotherhood.

The Earl of Granville said the police vigilance was at work, but he believed that the Fenian Brotherhood was a perfectly contemptible organization.

In the House of Commons on the 4th, the Attorney General said the papers relative to the detention of the Tuscaloosa at the Cape of Good Hope were in preparation, and would be laid before Parliament in a few days.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre called attention to the course pursued by the Confederate agents in fitting out war vessels and enlisting seamen, and moved for the papers on the subject. He denounced the proceedings, regretted that the Alabama was not detained, & contended that all such vessels should be prohibited entering British ports, and if they did, British cruisers should seize them.

The Solicitor General explained and defended the course of the Government, and asserted that every effort had been made to honestly carry out the laws and maintain neutrality. He admitted that the vessels might be prohibited entering British ports, and said the Government were considering the subject of how they could remonstrate with the Confederate Government.

From the Liverpool Post.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Government emigration returns for the port of Liverpool present some facts well worthy the serious consideration of the Legislature. They testify that without any pressure of distress at home,—for no cry reaches us this year from Ireland,—without any harshness on the part of the landlords,—for there have been very few evictions in 1863,—the Irish peasantry are migrating in a continuous stream to the Federal States of America. The Irish cannot complain of the church establishment, for the entire sum paid by Roman Catholic landlords to the clergy, in the shape of rent charge, is but $30,000, and if complaint were made they could readily be freed from this trifling contribution. Maynooth obtains yearly £33,000 from a Protestant state, and the one sum could be substituted for the other.—Let the state pay the £33,000 a year to the clergy in lieu of the rent charge, and let the Roman Catholic land owners undertake the support of Maynooth.—There is no political oppression in Ireland. The complaint is that liberty is in excess; certainly, prelates and agitators of the Roman creed speak and write in a manner which they would not be permitted to adopt in England. The soil of Ireland is as fertile as it ever was; it has been improved by thorough and arterial drainage, at a cost exceeding £1,600,000. There is no famine, for oats are abundant and cheap, and a great crop of potatoes protects the poorest from hunger.—There is no internal cause for the emigration that we can discover, and yet the peasantry are flying from Ireland as from a doomed land.

In the March quarter of 1863 there sailed from Liverpool alone for the United States 12,798 Irish emigrants; in the June quarter, 27,115 Irish; in the September quarter, 12,439; and in the December quarter, 18,307. That is, a total of 70,659. In addition there were 14,445 passengers by short ships, and 6,850 in ships not under the passenger act, or altogether, 91,954. This, be it remembered, is the emigration from a single port, but emigrants are departing at the rate of 1,000 weekly from Queenstown, and of 600 fortnightly from Galway. Two or three thousand have departed from Kingstown, and double that number from Belfast. In Ireland the number of emigrants to the United States in 1863 is calculated at 180,000 souls. It is noted that the emigrants are now chiefly able-bodied males, and that comparatively few females accompany them; that they are well clothed, well fed, and furnished with good outfits. Either they have endured no hardship, or they have been well cared for during some time. Not only is emigration on the increase, but there appear new agencies for the emigration of "miners," "navvies," "coal-whippers," "carpenters," "smiths," &c., for railways which have no existence, and mines nowhere to be found. The men leave Ireland with the idea that they are to be employed in manual labour, but they soon find themselves in the hands of the army crimps on landing at New York.—Deducting the number of women and children, and those who have gone "up country," we believe that Mr. Lincoln obtained from Ireland 60,000 recruits in the year 1863.

If you inquire of an Irish political agitator the cause of this vast exodus, he will not say, "it is the existence of the Protestant Church establishment," or "the oppression of the landlord," or "the inequality of the law." He will gravely inform you that the absence of "tenant right" is driving the Irish from home and friends. Here an Englishman is puzzled, for he does not know what "tenant right" means. No political agitator has yet given a definition of tenant right. It is as impalpable as the British Constitution is according to Mr. Bright. If compensation for permanent improvements be meant, then Mr. Cardwell's bill, as amended last session, secures that to the tenant by the simplest machinery possible. If the power of retaining land without a lease in defiance of the landlord be intended, Englishmen could understand that a peasant might desire that power, but he would neither claim it for himself nor concede it to others, nor could he discover how the want of so extraordinary a privilege drives thousands to the slaughter pen. In Ireland, as in England, a tenant may procure permanent possession of his land by obtaining a lease, but few tenants desire leases, and few landlords will give them universally. The reason is, because the lease-holder, becoming independent of his landlord, is then the creature of the priest, and must vote as he directs, even against his landlord. The tenant, much as he dislikes the interference of his landlord, dislikes still more the dictation of the priest; and thus the tenant does not seek, and the landlord does not offer, a document which would destroy the influence of the one and the liberty of the other.

But "a lease" is a term very well understood, and it is *not* a "tenant right." If we analyse this principle, which we are told lies at the root of all the wrongs of Ireland, we find it comes to this—"the power of retaining land in defiance of the owner without payment of rent." A very comfortable principle indeed, and one which might keep the tenants from emigrating. By this description of tenant right the tenant becomes the landlord, and the landlord has nothing. It happens that this is the principle adopted by the Fenian Brotherhood, of which we have heard so much. This extensive organization demands "Ireland for the Irish" in a sense different from that which the words usually bear. The Shibboleth means for them the appropriation of the property of the landlords, and its division among the peasantry in fee simple.

There is not an Irish emigrant who takes service in the American armies who does not hope, when the war is over, to return to Ireland in company with a hundred thousand comrades, under the "green flag flattering over them," and led by Meagher of the sword, now that Corcoran is dead. The New York crimp exhibits the shining dollars to the emigrant the moment he sets foot on the quays. He invites him to "liquor up," talks of the Stars and Stripes, or the end of the rebellion in ninety days, and then, lowering his voice, he whispers something about the Fenian Brotherhood, and a return to the home he loved, and the fields he knew, when Ireland shall be redivided among her exiled children. The emigrant is readily deluded by these tales, and they add considerably to the persuasive effect of 375 chinking dollars, which are exchanged for greenbacks and liquor before the day is over.

The proceedings in Congress prove that a sum of £4,000,000 has been granted "to extend" and "encourage immigration into the States." Mr. Lincoln in his message advised the establishment of an organised system of immigration from foreign countries, where the emigrants "besiege" the doors of American consuls.—We may therefore expect that in spring a vast impetus will be given to emigration, and that no effort will be spared to empty Ireland, specially of its able bodied males. If we were assured that we had done with the emigrants once they landed at New York, perhaps the exodus need not be regretted; but when the war is over, the ill-concealed dislike of the Yankees to the Irish will break out. The surviving Irish will be gathered together, and, if only to get rid of them, will be armed and let loose upon Ireland. We may be assured that in the army the Irish recruit hears nothing but expressions of hatred and vows of vengeance against the British Government.

Under these circumstances the interference of the Legislature is required, not so much to prevent emigration as to secure that the emigrants are not to become belligerants. Our Cabinet seizes ships suspected of being intended to act against the Federal States, why should not emigrants suspected of an intention of fighting against the South be liable to similar supervision? Would not the Confederates, at least, be fully justified in seizing ships crowded with emigrants destined to recruit the exhausted armies of the North?

State Treasury Circular

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina—You will have perceived that by the 12th section of the act of the Confederate Congress "to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds," ratified 17th of February last, any State East of the Mississippi, holding Confederate Treasury notes received before the 1st day of April next, is allowed till the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds—but all Treasury notes received by any of said States, after the 1st April, will be held to be received diminished by the amount of the tax imposed by the act on such currency.

The ordinance of our State Convention, and act of General Assembly, requiring the revenue officers of this State to receive, at its face, all of said currency, could not have contemplated a scaling of the value of said currency by act of Congress; but our legislation remains in force till repealed by the Legislature, which does not meet till the 3d Monday in May next.

I respectfully request of you to pay into the Treasury *before* the 1st of April next, any money in your hands due to the State, to enable the Governor to make the certificate upon which the State is authorized to fund in six per cent. bonds.

I learn that many persons will seek to pay the taxes of 1864 on their taxables to be listed during the last twenty working days in April of this year. Our revenue act does not require the clerks to deliver the lists to you till the 25th June. As the act of Congress reduced the currency one-third of its face after the 1st of April, (excepting bills of $5 or under,) it cannot be presumed that the Legislature will continue to receive it at its face. I therefore respectfully suggest that you request the clerks not to deliver the lists to you till near the 25th June, by which time the Legislature will have acted on the subject. This will place all taxpayers on the same footing.

I claim no right to give you instructions on any of the matters herein referred to, but deem it proper to make these suggestions for your consideration.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 15, 1864.

The arrival of the steamer Roanoke at New York Tuesday announces the fact that another privateer is at large on the ocean. It appears that Captain Scott of the United States steamer DeSoto, informed Captain Crew, of the Roanoke, that he heard, from reliable quarters that there was a rebel privateer cruising to the westward of Havana, she being a bark rigged steamer, painted lead color. This is important, especially as it concerns the Aspinwall line of steamers.

Private advices state that the Confederate ship Rappahannock left France privately on the 20th of February, armed with six guns and a picked crew, who had been paid three months in advance. Her cruisings, it is reported, will be the Equator and China.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

SNOW IN RICHMOND—CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND, March 23d, 1864.

The snow storm yesterday was the most violent we have had for several years, the ground being covered an average depth of six inches. To-day the weather is clear and warm, and the snow is rapidly disappearing.

It is reported that Burnside has arrived at Newbern, and will probably take command of that military department.

At the auction sale of bonds and stocks to-day, there was some improvement in the five year bonds and fifteen million loan. Gold sold at 21.

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT.

MACON, Geo., March 23d, 1864.

The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day unanimously affirmed the constitutionality of the anti-substitute law.

FROM THE WEST.

DALTON, GA., March 22d, 1864.

The enemy has retreated from our front, and their recent movements are only supposed to have been a reconnoissance.

A heavy snow fell last night, and to-day, it lies four inches deep.

The Louisville Journal of the 19th, has been received.—It says that Sherman has assumed command of the army of Mississippi with his headquarters at Nashville.

Gen. Grant leaves for Washington to-morrow.

Col. Woolford has arrived and been placed under arrest for disobedience of orders. He says he will serve as a private if cashiered.

Isaac Murphy has been elected Governor of Arkansas, and the State declared free by a larger vote than required by Linco'n.

Jacksonport, Arkansas, has been captured by the rebels.

Plots have been discovered in the border counties of Kentucky to hand over the State to the Confederacy. Numerous prominent citizens are implicated. The Journal's view of the matter is very gloomy.

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 20th has been received; news unimportant.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., VA., March 24th, 1864.

The snow is fast melting. The roads are quite deep in mud. All quiet in front and in our lines.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is expected to visit the army to-morrow.

FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 24, 1864.

Nothing of interest has transpired here to-day. Everybody is occupied in adjusting their financial matters, preparatory to the change in the currency next week. The Banks of this city have resolved not to receive the present currency on deposit, except notes below five dollars, after the first of April. The new currency will rapidly take the place of the old remaining unfunded under this action of the banks.

For the Journal.

CAMP BURGWYNN, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C.,
March 23d, 1864.

At a meeting of the officers and men of Company C, 42nd Regiment, N. C. T., held to-day, for the purpose of passing resolutions in regard to re-enlisting, Captain J. A. Howell was called to the Chair, and Sergt. G. O. Wilhoit requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few brief and appropriate remarks, when the following men were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Company:—Lieut. R. A. Carter, Sergt. John F. Ramsey, Corporal B. C. Blaylock, and privates J. J. Bird and W. H. Mabry, who retired, and after a short recess, reported the following resolutions through their Chairman, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1st. That we, the members of Co. "C" do unanimously, willingly and cheerfully re-enlist for the war, be the time long or short.

Resolved, 2nd. That we entered the army for the purpose of securing our liberty and independence, and that we do not intend to lay down our arms until this object is accomplished; that we intend to remain in the service of our country until the enemy is entirely driven from our soil.

Resolved, 3d. That we have the utmost confidence in our President and his Cabinet; and that we have the fullest confidence in our Governor, Z. B. Vance, and feel, if possible, even a deeper interest in him since his patriotic speech to the citizens of Wilkes. We look on him as an officer in whose hands the fate and honor of the State may be confidentially committed.

Resolved, 4th. That we have the utmost confidence in our commanding officers, who led us so gallantly in the charge at Newport Barracks, and that we are willing to trust our fate with them on all occasions.

Resolved 5th. That we are fully satisfied in regard to the justice of our cause, and that "sink or swim survive or perish," we will cling to it to the last, with strong hands and fervent hearts.

Resolved, 6th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brig. Gen. Martin, through Col. Brown; also to the Wilmington Journal for publication, with the request that the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Confederate and Charlotte Bulletin copy.

J. A. HOWELL, Chairman.
Sergt. G. O. WILHOIT, Secretary.

The Chicago Journal learns that General Burnside is making rapid progress towards the organization of an expedition, which is to sail from New York for a point not now known.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The Taxes and the Currency.

These are exhaustless themes of discussion and consideration. No sooner is one difficulty apparently disposed of by explanation than another is started, perhaps originating from that explanation. In all this there is nothing strange. We have never seen a tax law that was free from such difficulties. In their very nature they must be complicated and in many respects unequal in their operation. It is not in the wit of man to devise a perfectly intelligible and absolutely equal system of taxation. We publish in another column a communication from a gentleman whose experience and position give weight to what he says upon financial subjects.

Yet, supposing his premises to be correct, in the main, we cannot admit some of his conclusions. 1st. That the 4 per cents. are undesirable as an investment. This may be very true, if we confine our view to the period of the war only; for no one can hope that they will be at or near par until peace shall have restored the finances of the Confederacy to something like a stable condition. But why should not a 4 per cent bond be worth two-thirds as much as a 6 per cent bond? And if it be so, then a present investment in 4 per cents. is not undesirable, for it is to be hoped that the ruling rate of interest to be paid by the Confederacy after the war will not exceed 6 per cent. The true view of investments in these 4 per cents. is that the money is taxed 33⅓ per cent., and in taking a bond for $100, only $66 66 is in reality paid for it. Well, the interest derived during the war will be nominal, but after the war we may hope that the tax on these bonds will be reduced, and then every year will add to their value, for every year will bring them nearer to the period when the Confederacy will have to pay the holder $100 for his investment of $66 66.

For persons who do not desire to make a permanent investment, it may, however, be quite as well to hold all the money they have (beyond what is necessary to pay this year's taxes,) and submit at once to the tax of 33⅓ per cent. Of this every one must judge for himself. Those who pursue this course will have the pleasure of knowing that they have contributed thus much to the reduction of their government's indebtedness, and to its ability to carry on the war.

2d. As to the writer's objection that the provision of the currency law authorizing States to fund all Confederate notes held by the States in 6 per cents, is a heavy tax on the State by indirection, or a compulsory loan, we do not agree with him. On the contrary, we think the provision eminently just, and even liberal to the States. Individuals are allowed to fund in 4 per cents; the States in 6 per cents. Individuals given till the 1st of April only; the States till 1st January. But suppose it be regarded as a compulsory loan, it is a burden which one representatives of the States may well call upon the States to assume for the common good. What will be its effect? This State has on hand $1,000,000 of Confederate Treasury notes—we presume that the amount is not assumed, but in round numbers is accurate;—it invests them in a million of bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest and free from taxation. It is objected, that to meet its own expenses, which would have been borne by this million of Confederate notes thus locked up, the State will be obliged to issue and sell its own bonds. Very possibly; but suppose $500,000 of North Carolina 6 per cents should produce as much in the market as would the million of Confederate notes. The result will be that the State will make $30,000 per annum of interest and $500,000 of principal when the bonds fall due. And far more than all that, it will have assisted the Confederate government in the prosecution of this great struggle for property as well as liberty.

As to the Treasury instructions which our correspondent has heard of, they are certainly not embodied in those published at Richmond, since his article was written. The common sense course would be, and we hope will be, for the collectors to give change when less than $50 would enable a man to pay a bond, and to *take* change when more is required. This change to be in the small notes. In that way the public will be accommodated, the business facilitated, the collector's receipts and disbursements of notes made to balance each other, and n

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1864.

News.

We are not so frequently asked for news nowadays as we formerly were, for the reason, perhaps, that our paper now gets out quite as soon as we do, sometimes sooner.

In truth, however, there is less *exciting* news now than at almost any former time for months past. There is a temporary lull in the storm of war, but the calm which it produces will soon be broken up.

GRANT is busy arranging for the opening campaign. He knows that much is expected of him, and that LINCOLN, dreading his popularity as a candidate for the Presidency, has placed him (GRANT) in such a position as to enable him (LINCOLN) to throw all the blame of any failure upon him. It is then reasonable to suppose that GRANT will not remain long idle, or permit any advantage to escape him. He is now at the crisis of his fate and will do all he can to turn that crisis to his own advantage.

THE MAILS received yesterday bring little news. We try to glean what we can for this article.

First, then, in reference to a matter which engages public attention at this time, we think the following announcement from Mr. MEMMINGER, published in the Richmond papers may be a matter of some considerable interest. It will be seen that it gives one more day for funding, and also states when and how the *issue* of new currency will commence. We confess that we, like most others, supposed that old currency could be funded in four per cent. bonds up to but not on the first of April. From the following announcement it will be seen that they can be funded on the first of April in the same manner as on preceding days:"—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, March 19, 1864.

The following instruction is issued for the guidance of all officers of the Treasury Department.

Treasury notes may be received and funded in four per cent. certificates on the first of April in the same manner as on preceding days. The new notes to be issued as currency will bear the date of the act authorising them, namely, 17th February, 1864 and the issue will be commenced on 2nd April, 1864, in making payment of demands upon the Treasury on and after that date.

C. G. MEMMINGER.
Secretary of Treasury.

THE Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* publishes the following despatch:

RICHMOND, March 24.—Four per cent. certificates and bonds are transferable in the same manner as all other registered stock. See the remarks in the Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 23d inst.

C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

ALL our exchanges from the interior of the State speak of the snow storm of last week as very severe. The Greensboro' *Patriot* says it was terrible in the extreme for about fifteen long hours, the snow in that time having fallen to the depth of about seven inches. The Hillsboro' *Recorder* says that on Tuesday week it snowed all day, and at night the thermometer fell to 28 degrees. The weather here continues cold, uncomfortable and equinoctial. Night before last it rained, and yesterday the wind howled around in a most melancholy manner, and at intervals the rain fell in torrents.—*Daily Journal*, 30th.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—An attempt at highway robbery and murder was made upon the person of an old gentleman, Mr. WOODMAN SIDBURY, on Saturday last, while he was on his way from Wilmington to his home on Topsail Sound. It appears that two men in soldiers' uniforms, accosted him in the public road, and demanded his money, which he refused to give up, when the fiends struck him several blows on the head with a club, thereby stunning him very severely and rendering him insensible. From some cause the culprits ceased their operations on the old gentleman without getting his money. He was still in his buggy insensible, and when he came to his senses he found that his horse had carried him near to a neighbor's on the sound. He then succeeded in getting home, where his wounds were dressed. Mr. SIDBURY is in a very critical situation, and there is considerable doubt of his recovery. We presume the matter will be fully investigated. We learn Mr. S. can identify the men. Mr. SIDBURY is quite an old and feeble man, and it is a great wonder that he got home after having received at least four blows on his head with a club. The parties engaged in the outrage had first ascertained that he had no weapons. Their leaving him without consummating their purpose is, no doubt, due to their hearing some noise and fearing that some one was coming.

ROBBERY.—Sometime during Monday night, some parties broke into the smokehouse and storeroom attached to the residence of Mrs T. C. CRAFT, on Princess street, in the Eastern part of town, by digging under it and breaking up the brick pavement. They took all the meat, meal and other provisions, and stole garden tools and other things stored in the house. We do not know that any clue has been found to the perpetrators of this outrage upon a defenceless widow lady, but trust that there may be.

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S REPORT.—We devote a considerable portion of our space in to-day's issue to Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S Report of the campaign in Mississippi during last year. It will, no doubt, be read with as much attention as anything else we could lay before our readers. It places Gen. PEMBERTON and his report in a very unfavorable light, while it cannot be pleasing to the friends of Gen. JOHNSTON to find that a simple detail of circumstances exonerates him from all blame in connection with the Vicksburg disaster.

THE telegraph sometimes makes amusing announcements, as for instance, yesterday when it stated that the war was progressing unfavourably to the Danes. Now, how could it possibly be otherwise, when we recollect that Denmark Proper (leaving out the Duchies, of course) has not more than a million and a half of people, and that she is attacked by the half of Europe, including two of the "Great Powers," Austria and Prussia?" It would be a miracle, indeed, if such a war should not progress unfavourably to the Danes. The "leagued oppression" that overbore Poland, was not half so unequal as this so-called war. Indeed, much as has been said about the progress of the present age, it would be difficult to find one in which the doctrine that "might makes right," has met with a more general or more *practical* acceptance. Of course there is never wanting a plausible excuse, and it makes little difference upon what this excuse is based. Russia assisted Austria to crush Hungary in the interests of law and order, and Austria was glad to have Hungary crushed in the interests of her dynastic and bureaucratic "institutions."—The same Russia that crushed Hungary in the interest of Austrian despotism, is the great friend and sympathiser with the despotism of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in its efforts to crush out the efforts of the Confederates for self-government. But this time, freedom, progress and civilization are the things with which Russia sympathises! The same Austria which labored to compel, and with the aid of Russia did compel the the independent people of Hungary to abandon, for the time, at least, their separate and independent nationality (for the Hungarians are not at all Germans) is now co-operating with Prussia to vindicate the nationality of the Duchies, and to rend them from the crown of Denmark under the rule of which they have been longer, and under which also they have enjoyed more freedom and more prosperity than has ever been vouch-safed to Hungary during her connection with Austria.

Who will believe that the same Russia that crushed out freedom in Hungary sympathizes with freedom in America? Who will believe that Austria, which holds the separate nationality of Hungary in chains, really sympathizes with the national or Germanic aspirations of the little Duchies on the Danish peninsula? Few we suppose. Nor will see that Alexander of Russia recognizes in ABRAHAM LINCOLN of the United States a fellow-despot, and in the efforts of the South the struggles of another Poland. They will see that Austria cares nothing about Sleswig, Holstein or Lauenburn, but means to assist Prussia, so that the latter may assist her in repressing her subjects of Venetia or Hungary or other non-Germanic portions of the Emperor's dominions. Now does Prussia, where a complete counter-revolution against constitutional ideas has been effected by the Court, care about the vested rights of the Sleswig-Holsteiners. It is all a struggle for power. It is the bargain of might for its own increase and security; and other nations will submit now as they have done before. Denmark must take what she can get, and be glad that it is no worse. If we are crushed, we must take what comes for the world will never sympathize with the defeated party. Thanks to Providence we cannot be overrun as the Danes can—the smallest of our States exceeds Denmark Proper in area;—North Carolina is over three times as large. The Danish population is also too small to cope with Austria, Prussia and the German Confederation on *any* terms. The war there is a foregone conclusion before it commences. Virginia herself, divided and impoverished as she appears to be, exceeds Denmark in military resources. And although the Danes are good seamen and have, for its size, a good navy, and the Germans are not and have not, the season is unfavourable for naval operations in so high a latitude, so that really Denmark derives little advantage, so far, from her naval superiority.—*Daily Journal*, 30th.

THE YANKEE GOLD BASIS.—Our readers will recollect that we, in common with many other papers, have referred to the various jobbing operations by which the Yankee Treasury has so far succeeded, and still hopes to succeed, in keeping down the premium upon gold.

A very short time since gold in New York went up to 169, whereupon CHASE at once threw a certain amount of gold into market, with the temporary effect of bringing it down to 160; but hardly had this been done when the temporary effect passed away, and gold commenced rising, until on Friday last it was up in New York to 168½, being but a trifle under its very highest point. That point, and over it, has no doubt already been attained, and it cannot be either put down below that or even kept down at that by any such tampering as Secretary CHASE has been carrying on.

Before the first of May gold in New York will in all human probability reach fully 200; that is, it will take two dollars in greenbacks to buy one of gold. To a country so largely dependent upon foreign commerce, and trying to carry it on, this is little short of absolute ruin. When gold has reached 200, a state of things will have been reached at which there is no standing still. Either some backward step must be taken or the forward dash over the precipice of commercial and financial ruin must be looked in the face.

It is true, and we are sorry to say it is true, that Confederate currency and finances have been about as bad as they could be, and that now, although improving, they are still "no better than they ought to be." It might appear that what we have been saying about commercial and financial ruin impending over the Yankees would apply even more forcibly to ourselves. We admit this, so far as the situations of the Yankees and Confederates are similar, but no farther. For us to attempt to carry on a foreign trade, as the Yankees do, would be impossible.—Fortunately for us the same Yankee blockade that prevents our receiving specie or its equivalent for our productions, and thus sustaining our currency, relieves us from the necessity of sustaining foreign commercial relations, by cutting off foreign commerce. The Yankees are differently situated. They depend upon their commercial and financial power, and when that fails, great, no doubt, will be the failure.

More Changes.

The enemy is about trying on a new programme this spring. HALLECK, as our readers are aware, has gone under, and GRANT is now the Yankee "man on horseback"—the new Napoleon of their hopes—the Commander-in-Chief of their armies.

MEADE will also go under. That he is, or is to be superceded, has already been announced in the Northern papers. Where he is to go, or who is to come in his place, no one seems to know; only this much GRANT has stated himself, namely: that until further orders his headquarters will be with the Army of the Potomac.

For sundry reasons many of our cotemporaries wholly disbelieve the Yankee programmes of the war which point to another "on to Richmond" as one of GRANT'S leading operations during the coming summer. They contend that GRANT is too shrewd a general to betray his plans, and that if he had seriously contemplated any such movement he would never have let it out.

This may be so and it may not. GRANT might assume that our people would reason precisely as above. That they would give him credit for more sense than to betray his projected movements in advance for our information, and thus assuming, he might suppose that he was no more betraying himself one way than the other. At any rate mere newspaper programmes are not to be accepted as General GRANT'S plans, so that after all we can hardly form conclusions from the communicativeness or the reticence of the journals.

For our own part, we think there is pretty strong reason for supposing that GRANT aspires to success in a campaign in Virginia. He has lately been flattered enough to fill his mind with the impression that he is bound to succeed where others have failed. He thinks, perhaps, to assemble an overwhelming force to operate against LEE as he did to operate against Vicksburg, and also against BRAGG. He may also look upon a successful blow struck against LEE'S army as likely to exercise a more decisive influence upon the progress of the war than one struck at any other point.

THE EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL, 1864, has been set apart throughout the Confederacy as a day of humiliation and prayer. That day will come on next Friday week.

It is extremely desirable that the Ministers of the different religious denominations in the Confederacy should bear this fact in mind and endeavor to impress it upon the minds of their congregations. The frame of spirit induced by this solemn act may tend to make our people more dependent upon the protection of Providence, more truly willing to make sacrifices for their cause, more disinterested, more generous, more inclined to do as they would be done by. Laying all other considerations aside, who can doubt but that a people acting in this spirit, will be more deserving of the blessing of God than a people acting in a different spirit, or that they will be braver men and better citizens. But the mere observance of the day itself will not be and cannot be productive of the same amount of good that might reasonably be expected to flow from it if contemplated, prepared for and looked forward to for some time previous.

GOLD for the old currency sells in Richmond at 21 for one. This, for the new currency, would be only equivalent to 14 for one. The Richmond Whig thinks that in two weeks gold will not be worth more than 10 for one.

We fear, however, that there will not be a corresponding reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life, for the simple reason that in many of these necessaries there is an actual scarcity, which would cause prices to rule high in any currency, even were it at par with gold and silver.

This is especially the case with manufactured goods, which cannot be manufactured in the Confederacy in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of the country, while the recent regulations and restrictions placed upon blockade running seem to have had the effect to pretty much cut off the supplies from that source.

We do not think that it was the design either of Congress or of the departments to stop the introduction of goods through the blockade, but whether designed or not, the rules recently put in force appear very likely to effect that object. At least such are the present indications here.

We have received "The Age," a Southern Eclectic Magazine, for February, 1864. The publishers make an apology for the delay in publication, owing to the difficulty in obtaining paper. "The Age" is a very credidable Magazine, under all the circumstances.

WE are requested by Dr. GEERS, President of the Press Association, to state that the annual meeting of said Association will be held at Augusta, Ga., on the 6th day of next April, and that it is desirable there should be as full a meeting of the Press as possible either in person or by proxy.

BEFORE the Georgia Legislature adjourned on Saturday night week, forty-one of the members protested against the passage of the Stephens resolutions, denying the power of Congress to pass the law suspending the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus*. The protesting members held, and we think correctly, that this was a question for the Courts and not for the Legislature. All questions of construction of laws or constitutional powers come properly before the Judiciary, and not before the Legislative or Executive branches of the Government of Georgia. On the question of constitutional construction, Governor BROWN'S opinion, or the opinion of the Legislature of Georgia, is *but* an opinion, and not at all an authority. To decide authoritatively on such subjects pertains to the Judiciary—to the Courts.

The question of the *necessity* for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is somewhat doubtful, we confess; and we hardly see that much has been gained by it that could not have been secured without it.—We allude chiefly to the uniform enforcement of the act of Congress of last January, putting principals into service. Circumstances have shown that that might, with all safety, have been left in the hands of the State Courts, as their decisions have uniformly sustained the law, not even excepting North Carolina, where the opinions of a majority of the Supreme Court are known to be favorable to the law and contrary to the adverse position of Chief Justice PEARSON, who will thus be overruled.

The act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, although not abused, and indeed hardly used at all, is nevertheless an unpopular enactment. Whether, in effect, it does interfere with any man's rights or not, it seems to confer the *power* to do so. The general opinion throughout the Confederacy will no doubt be sufficiently marked to decide the next Congress in the course it will take with reference to this act, and that course will, we think, be adverse to its re enactment. It may be permitted to expire by its own limitation, but will hardly receive any new lease of life.

We question if any probable good derived from the suspension is sufficient to counterbalance the evil which it does by giving an apparently fair and valid ground for capital against the administration and against the Confederacy. Whether it is so or not, it *looks* like military despotism. It is constitutional, we feel certain, but it implies an exercise of extreme constitutional powers, which give great concern to the doubtful and offer the best chance of complaint to the dissatisfied.—The writ is an old and venerated one, and justly guarded with jealousy by a free people. It is true there may be some grounds of necessity for its suspension, with which neither we nor the people in general are acquainted, but until we are better acquainted with such grounds, or have stronger assurances of their existence, we will be apt to think that if the people do not *demand* the repeal of the suspension act, they will at least *strongly desire it*.

THE rapid repair of the railroads in Mississippi, destroyed by SHERMAN'S forces, shows two things:—One is that it is easier *talking* about destroying railroads than it is *doing* it, and further that our people in the Southwest are not yet shorn of their spirit and energy.

A dispatch from Meridian, Miss., published in the Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday, furnishes information to the effect that the road destroyed by SHERMAN'S force had been repaired in 25 working days, and it was expected that thirty-five additional miles destroyed by General SMITH, would be repaired in ten days more.

This is certainly a surprising statement in view of the immense harm which SHERMAN claimed to have inflicted upon the roads, sufficient one would think to have prevented their being put in working order again for six months to come.

EASTER SUNDAY has come and gone. It has made less noise than it once did, though for that matter, so do all celebrations, or at least they *seem* so to us. The world is getting older perhaps; the individuals and nations certainly do so as individuals, though as an aggregate, we suppose that people will average about the same they used to, since none can advance to middle life or old age without passing through childhood and youth, so that the morning and forenoon of life must continue to bear their wonted proportions to its afternoon and evening.

Lent, which closed with Easter was a perplexing period, since its duration was about coincident with that of the fuss about the new and the old currency, and change was not to be had without much tribulation.

The solemn observances of the Catholic and Episcopal Churches are no doubt still kept up in connection with the season of Lent, but we take it for granted that the abstinence from meats has been but sparingly enforced. Fish could not be had, soldiers could not fast, and people, not soldiers, were generally glad to get either fish, flesh or fowl without running much risk of over-indulgence.

The time during which the question of funding will remain an open one is rapidly drawing to a close. He who wakes up on Friday morning having neglected to make the proper funding arrangements to meet his taxes, will probably wake up feeling somewhat like an "April Fool."

By the way the Charleston *Courier* makes mention of Easter eggs as among the "institutions" still surviving as late as last week. We had forgotten their existence.

It is sincerely to be hoped now that Easter has come and gone—that Lent is over, and funding about "played out" we may have some weather more favourable for gardens and early vegetables. Every thing looks about as ill as it can do. We do not recollect a more backward season, but perhaps we never paid quite as much attention to the signs of the times in that way.

THE YANKEE GOLD BILL.—This bill, recently passed by both houses of the Yankee Congress, and about which so much has been said, simply authorizes CHASE to dispose, from time to time, of the gold reserve in the U. S. Treasury, for the purpose of keeping down the market price of gold.

This gold reserve arises from gold paid in taxes on imports, etc., at the subtreasuries, and indeed forms the only specie basis of the immense volume of greenbacks which flood the North. It would really seem as though this gold would have a greater effect in sustaining their currency, if retained as a basis for the circulation, than if thrown upon the market in a speculative attempt to keep gold down by trading off the specie basis of the greenbacks. After a while all these make-shifts must fail, and the greenback currency go down and gold go up, all the faster because of the futile and unphilosophical attempts to maintain their equilibrium.

Funding the Currency.

We have already published a synopsis of the Act for funding of Confederate Treasury notes. We do not suppose we will be trespassing upon the patience of our readers by republishing the following. There remain but three days more for funding $100 bills and under and over five, at par for 4 per cents. After Thursday next all non-interest bearing notes above $5 will be subjected to a discount of 33⅓ per cent. Then comes the funding of $5's at par, which can be continued until the first of July next when they will be also subject to the same discount of 33⅓ per cent. The following is the synopsis alluded to above:

The one hundred dollar non-interest bearing notes are receivable for public dues before April 1, '64, at par; from and after April 1, 1864, not receivable at all, but.

Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds before April 1, 1864, at par.

Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds from first to last day of April, exclusive, at 66⅔.

Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds from first to last day of May, exclusive, at 5 ⅔.

Fundable in 4 per cent bonds from first to last day of June, exclusive, at 4⅔.

Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds from first to last day of July, exclusive, at 3⅔.

Funding in 4 per cent. bonds from first to last day of August, inclusive, at 2⅔.

Funding in 4 per cent. bonds from first to last day of September, inclusive, at 1⅔.

Fundable in 4 per cent. bonds from first to last day of October, inclusive, at ⅔.

All non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the 1st of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent. thus destroying every vestige of value.

$50, $20 and $10 notes receivable for public dues before April 1, 1864, at par. After that time at 66⅔. Exchangeable for new Treasury notes from on and after 1st April, 1864, at $3 old to $2 new.

$5 notes receivable and fundable, at par until 1st July, 1864; from, on and after July 1, 1864, reduced in value at the rate of $3 of old to $2 of new, and so receivable for dues, fundable in 4 per cent. bonds; exchangeable for new Treasury notes.

There is no reference to $2, $1 and 50 cent notes in the bill, and it is presumed, therefore, that they will continue to pass at par.

If a $100 note is held until the first of January an additional tax of $10 (for Dember) will attach to it and the holder, by the imposition of a further tax of one hundred per cent., will, besides losing the amount promised on the face of the note, owe the Government one hundred and fourteen and one-third dollars!

The privilege of funding the fives in four per cent. bonds commences on the first April, and ends the last day of June, on thse side of the Mississippi river.

The $2, $1, and half dollar notes are not subject to any tax under the "Currency Act," and will consequently, be exchangeable at par, in trade, for the new issue of Treasury notes. For this reason they are being hoarded, or laid by for future use.

The amount of Confederate small notes in circulation on the 1st January, 1864, was about $10,000,000.

WE are happy to inform the Commercial Public that a pamphlet, containing the late legislation and regulations of the Department in relation to the Blockade business, is in our hands for publication. It will specify the articles of merchandize permitted or prohibited, with an appendix and all proper and useful information to supply the necessities of our merchants. The work has been prepared by Mr. D. C. Labatt, of New Orleans, a resident at present of Wilmington and will shortly be ready for sale.

ONCE MORE.—If the report of Burnside's having once more returned to North Carolina is confirmed, and we think it will be, it would indicate that this State is to be made the theatre of more important movements than any recently undertaken within her borders.

Burnside established some prestige in this State by the capture of Newbern and Roanoke Island, and perhaps desires to return to the scenes of his early and only triumphs. As he is an officer of higher rank than has lately been sent to this State, it is reasonable to suppose that he will be placed at the head of a heavier force than any of his more immediate predecessors. Rumor fixes his command at a very indefinite figure, ranging anywhere from ten thousand to fifty thousand, supposed to be new levies, and not veterans drawn from the army of the Potomac.

It will be recollected that Burnside's operations in North Carolina pointed to an advance into the interior, and also to an attack upon Wilmington, as a leading object. Being forced to fly to McClellan's assistance below Richmond, of course his movements in North Carolina had to be abandoned.

It is said that Burnside has recently been organizing a force at Annapolis, and it may be this force which he has brought to our State.

WE would like to know how long old Amos Kendal calculates living. We thought him dead years ago, but found out our mistake by his turning up at some meeting or other. Now we see that the old man has been figuring in the McClellan meeting held at the Cooper Institute in New York, on the 17th. It really looks like a political resurrection. However, Mr. Kendal goes it strong for the General and against President Lincoln, whom he accuses of fanaticism and imbecility.

FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.—The Richmond Sentinel of the 26th inst., thinks the hoarders of five dollar notes will soon be glad to produce them and throw them into circulation. After the first of April they will be undesirable as compared with the new currency, and the smaller notes; for they will have to be funded in four per cents. prior to the 1st of July, or submit to a tax of one-third. So the small-note famine will be ended in a few days. [We learn that five dollar notes are now worth a premium of 25 per cent.—Journal.]

For the Journal.

Lines

Suggested by the skirmish at Morton's Ford, on the Rapidan River, Va., Oct. 11th, 1863.

BY D. K. B.

The night was dark and dreary,
The lonely sentry's tread
Alone spoke through the darkness,
All nature is not dead.
'Adown their wonted windings,
The limpid waters ran;
Calm as an infant sleeping,
A'long the Rapidan.

Wrapped up in sleep's embraces,
Our wearied soldiers lay,
Not dreaming of disturbance
Before the break of day
When quick as thought, with thunder,
Kilpatrick's vandal clan
Let fly a thousand minnies,
Along the Rapidan.

Fall in! cries each commander;
Attention! load at will;
A thousand Yankee horsemen
Are on the neighboring hill;
Each soldier now a sentry,
Sharp-shooters to the van;
Confront the Yankee raiders,
Along the Rapidan.

Thus waiting for an order,
Just at the break of day
We welcomed Lomack's horsemen
And boldly led the way.
The order came to forward,
Be steady to a man,
And drive the foul invader
Across the Rapidan.

Forward! cries each subaltern:
Ply rifle shot and shell,
Make each directed fire
On Lincoln's minions tell
In pell-mell and confusion,
Each striving for the van,
The discomfited Yankees
Re-crossed the Rapidan.

Then joined by Lee and Garrett,
Who led us in the chase,
Away for Brandy Station
We gave the Yanks a race;
With speed like locomotives
Th' affrighted Yankees ran,
Across the Rappahannock
And left the Rapidan.

Taylorsville, Va., March 22nd, 1864.

For the Journal.

A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As it may be of some interest to the public, I will relate a singular phenomenon I saw on the sun on Saturday evening, the 19th inst. About five o'clock P. M., I noticed that the sun was unusually red; in a few minutes I discovered two dark-red streaks running North and South. In a very short time a dark spot appeared on the bottom of the sun's disk, which grew larger, and as it ascended up through the centre, it had the appearance of a lion's head and mane. About the time it reached the centre, another appeared on the left or South, which grew more rapidly, and soon drove the first out through the Northwestern corner; after both had disappeared a black streak entered, passing through due North and South, which did not fade until the sun had disappeared behind the Western hills. The above can be vouched for by my brother as well as myself. G. F. WALKER.

Long Creek, N. C.

From Newbern.

We find the following paragraphs in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d. We had not before heard about the rifle guns, &c., though it may all be true. The *Enquirer* says:

"The Yankees are blockading the Neuse river, four miles this side of Newbern, and have mounted a two-hundred pounder rifle gun at the mouth of Bachelor's Creek, immediately on the banks of the Neuse.

The Yankee forces at Newbern is estimated at about 7,000.

Gen. Hoke is at Kinston, and has determined to break up the illicit traffic in cotton and tobacco that has been going on for a long time between some of our people and the Yankees of Newbern."

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, March 25th, 1864

No reinforcements, with the exception of one returning Regiment, has arrived in front as yet, though Gen. Oakley supposes that Sherman will be brought within striking distance.

A heavy snow fell last night, followed by a hard rain which has put the roads in bad order again.

FROM DALTON.

DALTON, March 26th, 1864.

Scouts from the front report the enemy quiet. As many regiments are believed leaving on forty days' furlough as there are returning. The weather is clear to day, and the roads are drying finely.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, March 26th, 1864.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 22d has been received. 50,000 troops are shortly to be assembled at Annapolis for Burnside's second expedition.

It is stated that Longstreet is moulding his infantry for an incursion into Kentucky.

Averill is ill at Martinsburg.

Gold in N.Y. on the 21st was quoted at 63¼. Exchange 177.

The Inquirer's London correspondence thinks that the Palmerston Ministry will soon be ousted. The Canadian Ministry has resigned.

A flag of truce boat was reported coming up the river yesterday evening.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, March 26, 1864.

There was quite a financial excitement here to-day in consequence of the expiration of time allowed by the banks for the withdrawal of deposits. Funding has rapidly increased. All kinds of bonds and stocks are in demand at high figures.

A report that the flag of truce boat was approaching City Point is incorrect. No boat is expected for several days.

EUROPEAN AND UNITED STATES NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., March 28th, 1864

The Baltimore Mercury of the 26th inst., has been received. It contains dispatches from the West, which gives the particulars of the capture of Fort Pelham, on the Red River, by the Yankees, with 200 prisoners and several heavy guns.

Admiral Porter at once steamed up to Alexandria.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

Gold closed in New York on Friday last at 168¼.

Burnside visited Washington on Thursday last. The troops for his expedition are rapidly assembling at Annapolis.

The Ohio Democratic Convention adopted a resolution approving of the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of the South.

The Pennsylvania Convention declared in favor of McClellan for the Presidency.

The appeal in the Alexandra case come up for discussion in the House of Lords on the 11th. There is nothing important from Denmark.

The war is progressing adversely to the Danes.

Maxamillian arrived at London on the 12th. There is no revelation as to his future movements.

The King of Bavaria died on the 11th.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, March 28, 1864.

An official dispatch from Mobile on Saturday, says that dates from New Orleans to the 18th inst. had been received, which state that the Yankees had met with a severe reverse near Iberia. Two regiments are reported to have been captured.

All the gunboats except eight have left for Red River.

Col. Holland, of the 21st Mississippi, attacked the enemy at Choctaw Hatchee Bay, killing 25 and capturing over 500 head of cattle.

The Banks have reconsidered their resolution rejecting the old issue of five dollar notes after the first of April, and will receive them in payment until further notice.

GOV. VANCE ADDRESSES THE TROOPS.

ORANGE C. H., March 27th, 1864.

Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the troops of Daniel's Brigade in an able and eloquent speech of two hours on yesterday. He will speak again to morrow, and every day this week.

Gens. Lee, Hill, Edward Johnson, Rodes and many other general officers were present to hear him on yesterday.

The weather is fair and the roads are drying up fast.—Nothing from the front.

UNDISMAYED AND BELLIGERENT ASPECT OF THE CONFEDERACY.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

"The first fact which falls under my observation, and without which it would be impossible for any one to form an accurate estimate of the temper and resources of the Southern people, is the readiness with which they comply with the arbitrary order of an absolute government, and the self-sacrificing spirit with which they accept the heaviest burdens. This spirit pervades all classes. It actuates the rich and the poor, and transforms individual exertions into acts of the highest devotion. Whether this absolute devotedness to a wrong cause originates in the loftiest aspirations or in the blindest prejudices, not to say in the most cruel of all the passions, is not for me to say, my province being simply to relate facts and not to investigate moral causes. But that such is the state of public sentiment in nearly all parts of the South, not only eye witnesses but evidences of an unquestionable character abundantly prove. I could mention hundreds of facts in which the self sacrificing spirit to which I have just alluded has manifested itself in its loftiest forms. The hundreds of women who have sent their husbands and sons to the battle field; the hundreds of widows who have parted with their last boy, their only support; the hundreds of citizens who have given their last dollar, the hundreds of ladies who have given up their last jewels, and the hundreds of ministers who have shouldered the musket during the last month in defense of the sacred soil, are as many evidences in support of my assertion. There is a captain of a regiment, a Mr. Chatard, sending five hundred dollars to a sister of charity for the relief of the sick and wounded; there is an Alabama brigade re enlisting with the oath that they will live on bread alone, and go barefooted, rather than leave the flag under which they have fought during the last three years; here I meet the fact of an old acquaintance of mine, Howell Cobb, proposing to sell the government thirty thousand pounds of bacon and forty thousand bushels of corn, at its own price; further, Wade Hampton, the wealthiest citizen of South Carolina, sending an order for all his slaves, his money, and his estates to Jeff. Davis. Add to this the farmers pouring their crops into the government granaries, the planters turning their cotton and rice to its credit, the people cheerfully giving up eight hundred millions of dollars of their hard wrought earnings to be converted into bonds bearing a low interest, the payment of which is by no means certain, and consenting to be burdened with a new issue half as large, and you will have a faint idea of the spirit of devotedness and self-sacrifice which now animates the South. This is not a fanciful but real picture, rather below than above truth."

A Good Joke.

The following is an extract from a private letter. It is too good to keep private:

HOUSTON, February 11, 1864.

* * * I must tell you a good thing that occurred here apropos of General Smith. On his arrival here some days since he made his way to Gen. Magruder's office. But one staff officer happened to be in, and as young men sometimes will do, he was occupying a position more comfortable than elegant, with his back in the door, singing "Dixie." General Smith interrupted him with, "Is this General Magruder's office?" The young officer broke off his song only enough to reply, "yes sir."

Gen. S.—"Is the General in?"

Officer—"No sir."

Gen. S.—"Will he be in soon?"

Officer—"Don't know, sir."

Gen. S.—"How long has he been gone?"

Officer—"Don't know sir."

Gen. S.—"Where is he?"

Officer—"Don't know, sir. It's not my week to keep him."

Gen. S.—"Ahem! My name is Smith."

Officer—"Yes. Good many Smiths about; several been to see the General."

Gen. S.—"They sometimes call me Lieutenant General Smith."

Officer—"The hell you say!"

The officer turned a very rapid somerset and disappeared in a twinkling, it is said that he sings his wishes about Dixie with a spirit, since the occurrence, he never felt before.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

Instructions to Tax Collectors.

Hon. Thompson Allen, the Commissioner of Taxes, has issued the following additional instructions, adapted to the amendments of the tax laws of 1863, and to the act imposing additional taxes, approved 17th February, 1864, which will be duly observed by all officers engaged in the assessment and collection of taxes for the Confederate States:

1. Interest bearing Treasury notes, usually known as the 7:30 notes, are no longer to be received in payment of taxes.

2. No certificate of deposit for taxes, made since 17th February, 1864, will be received in payment of taxes.

Any money received on such certificate must be returned as illegally paid.

3. Retail dealers whose quarterly sales exceed $400 and are less than $500, shall pay $25 specific tax, and where their quarterly sales exceed $300, the specific tax shall be $50, as heretofore. Where such sales are less than $400 the party is exempt from the specific tax.

4. Every person whose business it is to sell or offer to sell slaves shall be deemed a wholesale dealer.

5. Contractors working for and selling their own products exclusively to the Confederate States, to an amount not exceeding $5,000 a year, and dealers that sell exclusively to consumers, and not to others to sell again, are declared retail dealers.

6. Distillers are required, as heretofore, to pay 20 per centum on sales, and also 20 per centum on the value of all liquors distilled for others. This refers exclusively to general distillers, and not to distillers of fruit for family use or sale. The tax on distillers is declared to be a lien on the still or stills, and upon the other articles and taxes imposed, and shall have priority over all other liens.

7. Twenty days are allowed registered persons to make their quarterly returns, after the expiration of a quarter, and payment of the tax is required to be made within such time as the Collector shall designate; time not to be less than ten, nor more than thirty days from date of notice.

8. When the income on any manufacturing or mining business is derived from the production of pig metal or bloom iron from the ore, there shall be deducted the cost of labor, food and necessary repairs.

9. When the farmer or planter shall fail to deliver his taxes in kind, as required by law, he is required to pay five times the estimated value of the portion not delivered to be collected in the manner heretofore provided.

10. Not only farmers, planters and graziers, are required to pay the tax in kind on slaughtered hogs, but every other person who slaughters hogs is required to pay the same, except such persons as do not slaughter in all 250 pounds of net pork, and they are exempt.

11. Every officer, soldier, or seaman in the military or naval service, or who may have been discharged therefrom on account of wounds, or physical disability, and the widow of such officer, soldier or seaman, or any head of a family, who does not own more than two cows and calves is excepted from the tax imposed on neat cattle.

12. In districts heretofore, or which may hereafter be ascertained to be, impracticable for the collection of taxes in kind, where Quartermasters and Commissaries, serving with troops in the field, shall have collected, or may hereafter collect, from producers any portion of the tax in kind, the receipts of such officers shall be held good for the producers against the collection of the money value of their tax, to the extent and value of such portions as may have been, or may be hereafter, collected. Tax Collectors are directed to receive such receipts under the oath of the tax payer in satisfaction of the money value of the tax so collected, provided they are satisfied of the same genuine, and to turn them over to the State Collector as much cash, and the State Collector will return them to his office.

Section 13 of the amended act requires that Assessors of the tax in kind shall hereafter be appointed by, and be under the exclusive control of the War Department. Until such Assessors are so appointed and qualified, and notice thereof given, the present Assessors will continue to discharge all the duties of Assessors of the tax in kind, as well as of money taxes, as heretofore.

13. The estimate of incomes and profits, and the statements of bills for the amount of tax on occupations, &c., instead of being sent to the State Collector, as heretofore required, by section 14 Tax Act, shall be arranged and copied into a general list; a true copy of which shall be sent to the State Collector, in lieu of the bills, estimates and statements themselves.

14. The salaries of state Collectors shall be one tenth of one per cent. on the amount collected in each State, the salary in no case to be less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000.

15. The assessors are required to make the two general lists of persons taxed, which have been heretofore required of the District Collectors.

16. All property, currency, credits, income and profits and every article or object subjected to taxation shall be estimated, valued and assessed at the value thereof at the time of assessment, in Confederate Treasury notes.

17. The compensation of District Collectors will hereafter be five per cent. on the first twenty thousand dollars collected and paid over, two per cent. on the next thirty thousand dollars collected and paid over, one per cent. on the next fifty thousand dollars, and one tenth of one per cent. on all monies collected and paid over, above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

18. Assessors shall be allowed eight dollars for every day employed in making lists and assessments, and one dollars for every one hundred taxable persons contained in the list as completed and delivered to the Collector.

19. Referees under the Tax Act, shall be paid for their services five dollars a day, while so employed, and assessors and collectors are empowered to compel the attendance of witnesses by written summons, and to require their testimony in any matter or investigation in reference to the assessments and estimates of taxes, and such witnesses are entitled to such compensation as is allowed witnesses for attending upon courts of record in the State where they attend.

Payments to referees and witnesses, will be made by the disbursing clerk of this office, upon accounts certified as required by regulations.

20. When personal goods or chattels distrained for taxes, shall be claimed by any person other than the party for whose default the distraint is made, the claimant shall be required to file with the officer making the distraint, an affidavit, stating distinctly the nature and extent of his claim; and then the right of property shall be determined as follows:

The collector and claimant shall each select a disinterested freeholder of the vicinage, who may call a third in case of disagreement. If the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a freeholder, the collector shall select two who shall proceed to decide the claim. Witnesses may be introduced by either party, and the decision in each case shall be final and conclusive.

The referees and witnesses in such cases shall be paid as before stated, and any witness failing to attend upon the summons of referees, in any case is subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars, with costs, which the collector is instructed to sue for in any court of competent jurisdiction.

21. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to dispense with the use of individual lists, bills, or statements, whenever he shall deem it expedient to do so, and the Commissioner of Taxes is authorized under him to direct to devise the manner and form of making returns or estimates. Whenever any such new form or plan

reflects in such districts, and all taxes due by any person, corporation, company or firm therein, and the said assessors shall require each tax payer to make due return on or before all articles subject to taxation by sections one, two and three of the act of 17th February, 1864, entitled an act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and general welfare of the Government," to wit:

All the value of property, real, personal and mixed, except as hereinafter excepted, and not exempted by law, or taxed at a different rate, a tax of five per cent. All articles manufactured and not enumerated in the preceding paragraphs, a tax of ten per centum. All gold and silver watches and plate, pianos, yachts and pleasure carriages, a tax of ten per centum shall be assessed and collected. The value of the above articles on hand to be taxed on the same principles and at the same rate as similar property which was assessed in the year 1863, except tobacco purchased since the 1st day of January, 1864, which shall be taxed at the price actually paid for the same.

All shares of interest held in any incorporated company or association, canal, navigation, railroad, manufacturing, telegraph, express, turnpike, bridge, gas, coal, iron, steel, dry dock companies, and all other joint stock companies, except banks, which shall be assessed under a separate head, shall be assessed at the market value of such property assessed in the hands of the corporation, and the shares in the hands of individual stockholders shall be exempt.

THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

A SPECTACLE—BURNSIDE AND HIS SELF IMPORTANCE—BURNSIDE BEFORE THE WAR AND BURNSIDE AFTER THE WAR—THE CONSEQUENCES OF A LITTLE GLORY.

The conduct and language of Major General Burnside, in public and in private, seem to be exciting a good deal of attention in the North—The World takes under charge the particular case of this conspicuous military functionary, and shows up the sudden tumefaction of his individual importance:

A Major General of the American army who goes about raving of the imbecile clemency of the Government whose commission he bears; who calls heaven to witness before sanitary ladies and gaping Sunday school children that he is personally innocent of the ruin of the State; who, in clubs and on the highways bears his breast before his astonished acquaintances and proclaims that if he were invested with the powers which his conscience tells him he is divinely fitted to wear, he would "hang a hundred citizens" of New York before the Government could interfere to stay his hand, is a phenomenon worth considering. Those whom the spectacle moves to compassion, and those whom it excites to indignation, are alike at a loss to account for it—Yet, the explanation is neither difficult nor uninteresting.

Three years ago, Mr. Ambrose E. Burnside was a quiet, respectable citizen of the United States; a man who no doubt knew his rights and knowing dared maintain; but who knew his duties too, and who would as soon have thought of commanding the sun to stand still that his cucumbers might ripen the better, as of saving the State by the force of his private will and judgment. He was not reputed a Colossus of intellect, certainly; but He went about, among his fellow men, in a sufficient odour of sanity, and would, no doubt, have been readily entrusted with letters of administration on the estate of an orphan, or even with the delicate duties of a village church-warden. The war came and made him a soldier. He lacked neither bravery nor intelligence: understood the orders given to him, and executed them fearlessly. In an evil hour, however, success and promotion came to him—such success, and a promotion so rapid, that he one night found himself suddenly charged with the tremendous responsibilities of the supreme command over an army larger than any ever marched under the banner of a Marlborough or a Frederick. Beneath this sudden accession of authority, and the attendant adorations of the Tribune, his brain, of course began to reel. Bewildered and excited, he hurled his army upon a horrible catastrophe, and from that catastrophe emerged denouncing his subordinates to disgrace with a sweeping fury which ought to have warned the nation and the government of the state into which he was rapidly drifting. The warning was not heeded. He was transferred from the more or less limited responsibility of a general within reach of the White House, to the practically unlimited responsibility of a military prefect. With the wider sweep of power came a fiercer accession of the disease which power had developed. Commanding at Fredericksburg he had been nearly frenzied. Commanding in Ohio and Kentucky, he went stark mad. He became in his own eyes the Cæsar of the West; arrested citizens without consulting the Government—in defiance even of the Government; seized Mr. Vallandigham on his own motion; on his own motion tried him, contemning the united remonstrances of the Cabinet at Washington, and, but for the decision of his own court martial, would, on his motion, have hanged him. Even the recklessness of Washington was not proof against the alarming features of the case as it now began to present itself; and, as soon as circumstances would permit, the insane dictator was withdrawn, to be subjected to the gradually curative process of a limitation of responsibility in his earlier functions as a mere general commanding a corps.

REMARKS OF GEN. BRECKINRIDGE AT LYNCHBURG, VA.—Maj. Gen. John C. Breckinridge passed through Lynchburg, on his way to his new command. The citizens of the place serenaded him. He appeared and responded as follows:

Fellow citizens and Soldiers—I come before you to offer my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, not to make a speech, for I have not made an address since the commencement of the war, and I shall not make one until after its close, but briefly to return you my thanks. I have never doubted and never expect to doubt the result of the war in which we are engaged, and I regard these as wanting in devotion to the cause and traitors to their country who would doubt it. I regard the prospects of the Confederacy now better than they have ever been since the commencement of the war. Our people know it, the soldiers know it, and the people begin to acknowledge it.

The Northern people had mistaken us; they regarded us as an effeminate race; but they have found that man to man we are more than equal to them. They believed that our young men were wild and uncontrollable, and could not be brought to endure discipline, but have found that they could endure discipline, with entire patience, and be disciplined equal to any troops in the world.

I have hitherto been serving in the West, but have now by the President been assigned to a command on a new theatre—Southwestern Virginia. This city, although not within the bounds of my department, it she be invaded by the enemy, I should feel it my duty to rush to her defence, and though there are thousands of the people who, properly out of the ranks of the army, I have no doubt they would at any call rush to the defence of their homes with whatever arms they could procure to check the invader until the regular troops could be brought to bear upon them.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the attention shown me, and, with your permission, will retire.

YANKEE SPECULATIONS OF THE WAR—WHAT IS THE PROSPECT OF ITS TERMINATION.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, writing of the probable termination of the war, says:

The administration is still endeavouring to make the public believe that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that the war will be ended with the campaign of next summer. Never was there a greater delusion.—To those who know the real facts, it is evident that the end of the war, so far as the conquest or the subjugation of the South is concerned, is *as far off now as it was two years ago*. The South may not have as many troops in the field in 1864 as they had in 1863. But, if they only have three hundred thousand, they can give abundant employment to over six hundred thousand, and if they have four hundred thousand, they can attack Washington besides.

It is understood that the South will act entirely on the defensive, and will seek to draw our armies as far as possible into the interior of the country, where they expect to defeat them. And there is very little doubt that they will depart from the defensive system, so far as to make an attack upon Washington. If they do this, and act on the defensive everywhere else, they have means and material for carrying on the war for five years more. I am satisfied from the information that reached us, that Richmond will never be abandoned so long as the Confederacy can put fifty thousand troops in the field.

THE UNPRECEDENTED COLD.—The intence cold of this winter has penetrated everywhere. The unprecedented low temperature in Italy has already been noted. Heavy falls of snow have occurred in the South of France, and the following announcement comes from Suez:

The severity of the weather has been experienced even at Suez, where the utmost consternation prevailed in consequences of the discovery of ice—a phenomenon previously unheard of on the borders of the Red Sea.

One of the Rhode Island roosters found hanging by its claws to the limb of a tree at New Albany, Indiana, had his last crow sticking eleven inches out of his mouth, and frozen still.

dollars shall be receivable in payment of taxes at par until first day of July, '64, east, and until first day of October, '64, west of the Mississippi River. After that time they shall be receivable only at the rate of sixty-six and two thirds cents on every dollar promised on their face. The new issue of all Treasury notes and the old under five dollars will be receivable at par.

All Treasury notes of the denomination of ten, twenty and fifty dollars, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi River, shall only be received in payment of taxes at the rate of sixty-six and two third cents on every dollar promised on their faces; but from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi River, all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall cease to be receivable in payment of Taxes at any rate. The certificates issued under the act to reduce the currency, approved 17th February, 1864, and the bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864, at the full amount expressed on the face, without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for the year 1864 on other bonds and credits.

From and after the 1st day of January, 1865, none of said Treasury notes shall be receivable in payment of taxes at any rate whatever.

55. Joint stock companies and corporations may return and pay tax on the shares of the capital stock themselves, and wherever they shall elect to do so notice thereof shall be given to the shareholders, and to the collector of the district in which the place of business of such companies or corporations is situate, and the shares in the hands of individual stockholders shall be exempt.

THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

GEN. JOHNSTON'S REPORT OF OPERATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI AND EAST LOUISIANA.

MERIDIAN, MISS., Nov. 1, 1863.

General S. Cooper,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR—The following report of my operations in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, is respectfully offered as a substitute for the imperfect one forwarded by me from Jackson on May 27th, 1863. While on my way to Mississippi, where I thought my presence had become necessary, I received, in Dublin, on March 12th, the following telegram from the Secretary of War, dated March 9th:

"Order Gen. Bragg to report to the War Department for conference. Assume your self direct charge of the Army of Middle Tennessee."

In obedience to this order I at once proceeded to Tullahoma. On my arrival I informed the Secretary of War, by telegram of March 19 h, that Gen. Bragg could not then be sent to Richmond, as he was ordered, on account of the critical condition of his family.

On the 10th of April I repeated this to the President, and added: "Being unwell then, I afterwards became sick, and am not now able to serve in the field. General Bragg is, therefore, necessary here." On the 28th my unfitness for service in the field was reported to the Secretary of War.

On the 9th of May, I received, at Tullahoma, the following dispatch of the same date from the Secretary of War:

"Proceed at once to Mississippi and take chief command of the forces there—giving to those in the field, as far as practicable, the encouragement and benefit of your personal direction."

It is thus seen that neither my orders nor my health permitted me to visit Mississippi after the 12th of March, until the time when I took direct charge of that department.

From the time of my arrival at Tullahoma until the 14th of April, General Pemberton's reports, all by telegraph, indicated that the efforts of the enemy would be against General Bragg rather than himself, and looked to the abandonment of his attempts on Vicksburg. In that of April 13th he says:

"I am satisfied Rosecrans will be reinforced from Grant's army. Shall I order troops to Tullahoma?"

On the 17th of April Gen. Pemberton telegraphed the return of Grant and the resumption of the operations against Vicksburg.

On the 20th of April, he telegraphed: "The enemy is at Hard Times, in large force, with barges and transports, indicating a purpose to attack Grand Gulf, with a view to Vicksburg. He also reported heavy firing at Grand Gulf. The enemy shelling our batteries both above and below."

On the 1st of May he telegraphed: "A fierce battle has been going on since daylight just below Port Gibson. * * * Enemy can cross all his army from Hard Times to Bruinsburg. I should have large reinforcements. Enemy's movements threaten Jackson, and if successful, cut off Vicksburg and Port Hudson." I at once urged him to concentrate and attack Grant immediately on his landing; and on the next day I sent the following dispatch to him: "If Grant crosses, unite all your troops to beat him. Success will give back what was abandoned to win it."

I telegraphed to you on the 1st: "General Pemberton calls for large reinforcements. They cannot be sent from here without giving up Tennessee. Can one or two brigades be sent from the East?"

On the 7th, I again asked for reinforcements for Mississippi.

I received no further report of the battle of Port Gibson, and on the 8th asked Gen. Pemberton: "What is the result, and where is Grant's army?" I received no answer and gained no additional information in relation to either subject until I reached the Department of Mississippi, in obedience to my orders of May 9th.

Then, on May 13th, I received a dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, May 12th, asking for reinforcements, as the enemy, in large force, was moving from the Mississippi, south of the Big Black, apparently towards Edwards' depot, "which will be the battle field if I can forward sufficient force, leaving troops enough to secure the safety of this place."

Before my arrival at Jackson, Grant had beaten General Bowen at Port Gibson, made good the landing of his army, occupied Grand Gulf, and was marching upon the Jackson and Vicksburg railroad.

On reaching Jackson, on the night of the 13th of May, I found there the brigades of Gregg and Walker, reported at six thousand; learned from General Gregg that Maxey's brigade was expected to arrive from Port Hudson the next day; that Gen Pemberton's forces, except the garrison of Port Hudson (five thousand) and of Vicksburg, were at Edward's depot—that General's headquarters at Bovina; the four divisions of the enemy, under Sherman, occupied Clinton, ten miles west of Jackson, between Edwards' depot and ourselves. I was aware that reinforcements were on their way from the East, and that the advance of those under Gen. Gist would probably arrive the next day, and, with Maxey's brigade, swell my force to about eleven thousand.

Upon this information, I sent to General Pemberton, on the same night, (13th) a dispatch informing him of my arrival, and of the occupation of Clinton by a portion of Grant's army, urging the importance of re-establishing communications, and ordering him to come up, if practicable, on Sherman's rear at once, and adding, "to beat such a detachment would be of immense value. The troops here could co-operate. All the strength you can quickly assemble should be brought. Time is all important."

On Thursday, May 14th, the enemy advanced by the Raymond and Clinton roads upon Jackson. The resistance made by the brigades of Gregg and Walker gave sufficient time for the removal of the public stores; and at two, P. M., we retreated by the Canton road, from which alone we could form a junction with Gen. Pemberton. After marching six miles the troops encamped.

From this point I sent to Gen. Pemberton the dispatch of May 14th, of which the following is a copy:

"General: The body of troops mentioned in my note of last night compelled Brigadier General Gregg and his command to evacuate Jackson about noon to-day. The necessity of taking the Canton road, at right angles to that upon which the enemy approached, prevented an obstinate defense. A body of troops, reported this morning to have reached Raymond last night, advanced at the same time from that direction. Prisoners say that it was McPherson's, (four divisions,) which marched from Clinton. I have no certain information of the other; both skirmished very cautiously. Telegrams were dispatched when the enemy was near, directing Gen. Gist to assemble the approaching troops at a point forty or fifty miles from Jackson, and General Maxey to return to the wagons, and provide for the security of his brigade—for instance, by joining Gen. Gist. That body of troops will be able, I hope, to prevent the enemy in Jackson from drawing provisions from the east, and this one may be able to keep him from the country, towards Panola. Can he supply himself from the Mississippi? Can you not cut him off from it? And above all, should he be compelled to fall back for want of supplies, beat him. As soon as the reinforcements are all up, they must be united to the rest of the army. I am anxious to see a force assembled that may be able to inflict a heavy blow upon the enemy.

"Would it not be better to place the forces to support Vicksburg between Gen. Loring and that place, and merely observe the ferries, so that you might unite, if opportunity to fight presented itself.

General Gregg will move towards Canton to-morrow.—If prisoners tell the truth, the forces at Jackson must be half of Grant's army. It would decide the campaign to beat it, which can be done only by concentrating, especially when the remainder of the eastern troops arrive; they are to be twelve thousand or thirteen thousand."

This dispatch was not answered. General Pemberton stated, in his official report, that it was received at six, P. M., on the 16th, "whilst on the retreat" from the battle field of Baker's creek.

On the next day, May 17th, (Friday,) the troops under me marched ten and a half miles further, to Calhoun station. On the morning of that day I received a letter from General Pemberton, dated Edward's depot, May 14th, (Thursday,) five forty, P. M.,

"I shall move as early to-morrow morning as practicable, a column of seventeen thousand on Dillons. The object is to cut off the enemy's communications, and force him to attack me, as I do not consider my force sufficient to justify an attack on the enemy in position, or to cut my way to Jackson."

This was the first communication received from General Pemberton after my arrival at Jackson; and from it I learned that he had not moved towards Clinton, ten hours after the receipt of my order to do so, and that the junction of the forces, which could have been effected by the 15th was deferred, and that, in disobedience of my orders, and in opposition to the views of a majority of the council of war, composed of all his generals present, before whom he placed the subject, he had decided to make a movement by which the un on would be impossible. Gen Pemberton was immediately instructed that there was but one mode by which we could unite, viz: by his moving directly to Clinton. The brigadier generals representing that their troops required rest, after the fatigue they had undergone in the skirmishes and marches preceding the retreat from Jackson, and having yet no certain intelligence of General Pemberton's route, or General Gist's position, I did not move on Saturday. In the evening I received reply to my last dispatch, dated four miles south of Edwards' depot, May 16th, stating it had reached him at six thirty that morning; that "it found the army on the middle road to Raymond. The order of countermarch has been issued.—Owing to the destruction of a bridge on Baker's creek, which runs, for some distance, parallel with the railroad, and south of it, our march will be on the road leading from Edwards' depot, in the direction of Brownsville. This road runs nearly parallel with the railroad. In going to Clinton we shall leave Bolton's depot four miles to the right. I am thus particular so that you may be able to make a junction with this army." In a postscript, he reported "heavy skirmishing now going on in my front."

On the afternoon of the same day I received Gen. Pemberton's first reply to the order sent him from Jackson, to attack Sherman, dated Bovina, May 14th, 9 o'clock 10 minutes, A. M., as follows:

"I move at once, with my whole available force, from Edwards' depot. In directing this move, I do not think you fully comprehend the condition Vicksburg will be left in; but I comply at once with your orders."

On May 17th, (sunday) I marched fifteen miles in the direction indicated by Gen. Pemberton's note, received the previous evening. In the afternoon a letter was brought from him, dated Bovina, May 17th, a copy of which has been forwarded to the War Department. In this, referring to my dispatch of May 13, from Jackson, Gen. Pemberton wrote: "I notified you on the morning of the 14th of the receipt of your instructions to move and attack the enemy towards Clinton. I deemed the movement very hazardous, preferring to remain in position behind the Big Black and near to Vicksburg. I called a council of war, composed of all the general officers. * * A majority of the officers expressed themselves favorable to the movement indicated by you. The others, including Major Gens. Loring and Stevenson, preferred a movement by which this army might endeavor to cut the enemy's supplies from the Mississippi. My own views were expressed as unfavorable to any movement which would remove me from my base, which was, and is, Vicksburg. I did not, however, see fit to place my own judgment and opinion so far in opposition as to prevent the movement altogether; but believing the only possibility of success to be in the plan proposed of cutting off the enemy's supplies, I directed all my disposable force, say seventeen thousand five hundred, towards Raymond or Dilon's." It also contained intelligence of his engagement with the enemy on the 16th, near Baker's creek, three or four miles from Edward's depot, and of his having been compelled to withdraw, with heavy loss, to Big Black bridge. He further expressed the apprehension that he would be compelled to fall back from this point, and represented that if so, his position at Snyder's mills would be untenable, and said: "I have about sixty days' provision at Vicksburg and Snyder's. I respectfully await your instructions." I immediately replied, May 17th: "If Big Black bridge be untenable, Vicksburg is of no value, and cannot be held. If, therefore, you are invested in Vicksburg, you must ultimately surrender. Under such circumstances, instead of losing both troops and piece, you must, if possible, save the troops. It is not too late, evacuate Vicksburg and its dependencies, and march to the north east." That night I was informed that General Pemberton had fallen back to Vicksburg.

On Monday, May the 18th, Gen. Pemberton informed me, by letter, dated Vicksburg, May 17th, that he had returned within the line of entrenchments around Vicksburg having been attacked and forced back from Big Black bridge, and that he had ordered Haynes' bluff to be abandoned. His letter concluded with the following remarks: "I greatly regret that I felt compelled to make the advance beyond Big Black, which has proved so disastrous in its results." It will be remembered that Gen. Pemberton expected that Edward's depot would be the battle field before I reached Jackson, (see his dispatch of the 12th, already quoted,) and that his army, before he received any orders from me, was seven or eight miles east of the Big Black near Edwards' depot.

On May 19th Gen. Pemberton's reply, dated Vicksburg, May 18th "to my communication of the 15th was brought me, near Vernon, where I had gone with the troops under my command, for the purpose of effecting a junction with him, in the event of his evacuating Vicksburg, as I had ordered, to which he advised me that he had assembled a council of war of the general officers of this command, and having laid your instructions before them, asked the free expression of their opinions as to the practicability of carrying them out. The opinion was unanimously expressed that it was impossible to withdraw the army from this position with such material and material, as to be of further service to the Confederacy." On receiving this information, I replied, "I am trying to gather a force which may attempt to relieve you. Hold out." The same day I sent orders to Maj. Gen. Gardner to evacuate Port Hudson.

I then determined, by easy marches, to re-establish my line between Jackson and Canton, as the junction of the two commands had become impossible.

On the 20th and 21st of May, I was joined by the brigades of Generals Gist, Hebert and McNair. The division of General Loring, cut off from General Pemberton in the battle of Baker's creek, reached Jackson on the 20th, and General Maxey, with his brigade, on the 23d. By the 4th of June, the army had, in addition to these, been reinforced by the brigade of General Evans, the division of General Breckinridge, and the division of cavalry, numbering two thousand eight hundred commanded by Brigadier General W. H. Jackson. Small as was this force, about twenty-four thousand infantry and artillery, not one third of that of the enemy, it was deficient in artillery in ammunition for all arms, and field transportation, and could not be moved upon that enemy, already entrenching his large force, with any hope of success.

The draft upon the country had so far reduced the number of horses and mules that it was not until late in June that draught animals could be procured, from distant points, for the artillery and trains.

There was no want of commissary supplies in the department; but the limited transportation caused a deficiency for a moving army.

On the 23d of May, I received a dispatch from Major General Gardner, dated Port Hudson, May 21st, informing me that the enemy was about to cross at Bayou Sara; that the whole force from Baton Rouge was in his front, and asking to be reinforced. On this, my orders for the evacuation of Port Hudson were repeated, and he was informed: "You cannot be re-inforced. Do not allow yourself to be invested. At every risk, save the troops, and if practicable, move in this direction." This dispatch did not reach General Gardner—Port Hudson being then invested.

About the 24th of May, the enemy made such demonstrations above the Big Black and towards Yazoo city, that I sent Walker's division to Yazoo city, with orders to fortify it; and the demonstrations being renewed, placed Loring's division within supporting distance of Walker's, and, in person, took post at Canton.

Dispatches arrived from General Pemberton, dated Vicksburg, May 20th and 21st. In that of the 20th, he stated that the enemy had assaulted his entrenched lines the day before, and were repulsed with heavy loss. He estimated their force at not less than sixty thousand, and asked that musket caps be sent, they being his main necessity. He concluded: "An army will be necessary to save Vicksburg, and that quickly. Will it be sent?" On the 21st, he wrote: "The men credit, and are encouraged by a report that you are near, with a large force. They are fighting in good spirits, and their organization is complete."

Caps were sent as fast as they arrived. On May 20th I sent dispatch to General Pemberton to the following effect:

"I am too weak to save Vicksburg. Can do no more than attempt to save you and your garrison. It will be impossible to extricate you, unless you co operate, and we make mutually supporting movements. Communicate your plans and suggestions as possible."

The receipt of this was acknowledged in a communication, dated Vicksburg, June 3d, in which General Pemberton says: "We can get no information from outside as to your position or strength, and very little in regard to the enemy."

In a dispatch, dated June 10th, from Gen. Gardner, the first received since his investment, he reported having repulsed the enemy in several severe attacks, but that he was getting short of provisions and ammunition. To which I replied, June 15th, informing him that I had no means of relieving him, adding: "General Taylor will do what he can on the opposite side of the river. Hold the place as long as you can, and if possible withdraw in any direction, or cut your way out. It is very important to keep Banks and his forces occupied." In a dispatch dated June 20th, I sent him word that General Taylor had intended to attack the enemy opposite Port Hudson on the night of the 15th, and attempt to send cattle across the river.

The want of field transportation rendered any movement for the relief of Port Hudson impossible. Had a march in that direction been advisable; but such a march would have enabled Grant, who had now completed a strong lines around Vicksburg, to have cut my line of communication, and destroyed my army; and from the moment that I put my troops in march in that direction, the whole of Middle and North Mississippi would have been open to the enemy.

On June 7th I repeated the substance of my dispatch of May 29th to Gen. Pemberton.

On the 4th of June, I told the Secretary of War, in answer to his call for my plans, that my only plan was to relieve Vicksburg, and my force was far too small for the purpose.

On June the 10th, I told him I had not at my disposal half the troops necessary.

On the 12th I said to him, "to take from Bragg a force which would make this army fit to oppose Grant, would involve yielding Tennessee. It is for the Government to decide between this State and Tennessee."

On the 14th, I sent General Pemberton the following:—"All that we can attempt to do is to save you and your garrison. To do this, exact co-operation is indispensable; by fighting the enemy simultaneously at the same points of his line you may be extricated. Our joint forces cannot raise the siege of Vicksburg. My communication with the rear can best be preserved by operating north of the railroad. Inform me soon as possible, what points will suit you best. Your dispatches of the 12th received. General Taylor, with eight thousand men, will endeavor to open communications with you from Richmond." To this communication Gen. Pemberton replied, June 21st, recommending me to move north of the railroad towards Vicksburg, to keep the enemy attracted to that side, and stating that he would himself move to the upper line by the Warrenton road, crossing the Big Black at "Bankston's ferry;" that, "the other roads are too strongly entrenched, and the enemy in too heavy force, for a reasonable prospect of success," unless I could compel him to abandon his communications by Snyder's.

On the 14th I expressed to the Department the opinion that, without some great blunder of the enemy, we could not hold both, (Mississippi and Tennessee) and that I considered saving Vicksburg hopeless.

On the 18th, I said, Grant's position, naturally very strong, is entrenched and protected by powerful artillery, and the roads obstructed. His reinforcements have been at least equal to my whole force. The Big Black covers him from attack, and would cut off our retreat if defeated.

On June the 22d, in reply to a dispatch from General Pemberton of the 16th, in which he said that, "with living on greatly reduced rations, he had sufficient for twenty days. I informed him that General Taylor had been sent by General E. K. Smith to co-operate with him from the west bank of the Mississippi, and that, in a day or two, I would try to make a diversion in his favor, and if possible, open communications; adding, "though I fear my force is too small to effect the latter. I have only two thirds of the force you told Messenger Saunders to state to me as the least with which I ought to make an attempt. Scouts report the enemy fortifying towards us, and the roads blocked."

A day or two after this a dispatch was brought me from Gen. Pemberton, dated June 22d, suggesting that I should make to Grant "propositions to pass this army out with all its arms and equipage;" renewing his hope of my being able, by force of arms, to act with him, and expressing the opinion that he could hold for fifteen days longer. To this dispatch I replied, June 27th, informing him that Gen. E. K. Smith's troops had fallen back to Delhi, and that I urged him to assume the direct command; and continued, "the determined spirit you manifest, and the expected co-operation, encourage me to hope that something may yet be done to save Vicksburg, and to postpone both of the modes suggested, of merely extricating the garrison. Negotiations with Grant, for the relief of the garrison, should they become necessary, must be made by you. It would be a confession of weakness on my part, which I ought not to make to propose them. When it became necessary to make terms, they may be considered as made under authority."

On the 29th June, field transportation and other supplies have been obtained, the army marched towards the Big Black, and, on the evening of July 1st, encamped between Brownsville and the river.

Reconnoissances, which occupied the second and third, convinced me that the attack north of the railroad was impracticable. I determined, therefore, to make the examinations necessary for the attempt south of the railroad.—Thinking, from what was already known, that the chance for success was much better there, although the consequences of defeat might be more disastrous.

On the night of the third, a messenger was sent to Gen. Pemberton with information that an attempt to create a diversion would be made to enable him to cut his way out, and that I hoped to attack the enemy about the seventh.

On the 5th, however, we learned the fall of Vicksburg, and, therefore, fell back to Jackson.

The army reached Jackson the evening of the seventh, and on the morning of the ninth the enemy appeared in heavy force in front of the works thrown up for the defence of the place. These, consisting of a line of rifle pits, prepared at intervals for artillery, extended from a point north of the town, a little east of the Canton road, to a point south of the town, within a short distance of Pearl river, and covered most of the approaches west of the river; but were badly located and constructed, presenting but a slight obstacle to a vigorous assault.

The troops promptly took their positions if the entrenchments on the appearance of the enemy, in expectation of an immediate assult. Maj Gen. Loring occupying the right; Maj. Gen. Walker the right of the centre; Maj. Gen. French the left of the centre, and Maj. Gen. Breckinridge the left. The cavalry, under Brig. Gen. Jackson, was ordered to observe and guard the roads of Pearl river above and below the town.

The reports that had, at various times been made to me by the commanding officers of the troops encamped near Jackson, of the scarcity of water, led me to believe that Sherman, who advanced in heavy order of battle from Clinton, could not besiege, but would be compelled to make an immediate assault. His army was represented to consist of his own and Ord's army corps, and three divisions in addition. The spirit and confidence manifested by the whole army under my command, were such that, notwithstanding this vast superiority of numbers, I felt assured, with the advantage given by the entrenchments, weak as they were, an assault by him would result in his discomfiture.

Instead of attacking, the enemy, as soon as they arrived, commenced entrenching and constructing batteries. On the fourth, there was spirited skirmishing with slight cannonading, continuing throughout the day. This was kept up with varying intensity and but little interruption, until the period of our evacuation. Hills, commanding and encircling the town, within easy cannon range, offered favorable sites for batteries. A cross fire of shot and shell reached all parts of the town, showing the position to be entirely untenable against a powerful artillery.

On the eleventh I telegraphed the President, "If the position and works were not bad, want of stores, which could not be collected, would make it impossible to stand a siege. If the enemy will not attack, we must, or at the last moment withdraw. We cannot attack seriously without risking the army."

On the twelfth, besides the usual skirmishing, there was a heavy cannonade from the batteries near the Canton and south of the Clinton roads. The missiles reached all parts of the town. An assault, though not a vigorous one, was also made on General Breckinridge's line. It was quickly repelled, however, principally by the direct fire of Cobb's and Slocumb's batteries, and flank attack of the skirmishers of the First, Third and Fourth Florida, and Forty-seventh Georgia regiments. The enemy's loss was two hundred prisoners, nearly the same number killed, many wounded, and the colors of the Twenty-Eighth, Forty-First and Fifty-Third Illinois regiment.

By the thirteenth, the enemy had extended his lines, until both his flanks rested on Pearl river.

I telegraphed the President on the fourteenth, that a large force lately left Vicksburg "to turn us on the north. This will compel us to abandon Jackson. The troops before us have been entrenching and constructing batteries since their arrival."

On the fifteenth I telegraphed the President: "The enemy is evidently making a siege which we cannot resist. It would be madness to attack him. The remainder of the army under Grant, at Vicksburg, beyond doubt, is on its way to this place."

On the sixteenth of July, information was received that a large train from Vicksburg, loaded with ammunition, was near the enemy's camp. This and the condition of their batteries, made it probable that Sherman would, on the next day, concentrate upon us the fire of near two hundred guns. It was also reported that the enemy had crossed Pearl river in rear of their left flank. The evacuation of Jackson that night was, therefore, determined on.

Our withdrawal was effected on the night of the sixteenth. All public property and the sick and wounded, except a few not in a condition to be moved, had been previously carried to the rear. The right wing retired towards Brandon by the new Brandon road, and left wing by the old Brandon road. The cavalry remained to destroy the bridges over the Pearl river, and observe the enemy. The evacuation was not discovered by the enemy until the next day.

Our loss, during the siege, was estimated at seventy-one killed, five hundred and four wounded, and about twenty-five missing. The army retired by easy marches to Morton, distance about thirty-five miles from Jackson. Desertions during the siege and on the march, were, I regret to say, frequent. Two divisions of the enemy with cavalry, drove our cavalry through Brandon on the nineteenth, returning to Jackson the next day. Their objects seemed to be to destroy the railroad bridges and depots.

Col. J. L. Logan, commanding a mounted force around Port Hudson, reported three successful engagements with detachments of the enemy.

On the twelfth of July I received information from Col. Logan of the surrender of Port Hudson on the ninth.—Subsequently the report of Major Jackson, Assistant Adjutant General, was received, informing me of the surrender. That officer stated that provision was exhausted, and that the position of the enemy rendered it impossible for the garrison to cut its way out. But two thousand five hundred of the garrison were fit for duty at the time of the surrender.

The enemy advanced against Yazoo City both by land and water, on the 13th. The attack by the gunboats was handsomely repulsed by our heavy battery, under the command of Commander Isaac N. Brown, of the navy. The DeKalb, the flag ship of the hostile squadron, an iron clad mounting thirteen guns, was sunk by a torpedo. To the forces advancing by land no resistance was made by the garrison commanded by Col. Greason, of the 20th North Carolina regiment.

[Here follows a review of some minor points in the orders, and Gen. Johnston then proceeds:]

The time to strike the enemy, with the best hope of saving Vicksburg, was when he was landing near Brunsburg. To do this, with any prospect of success, a rapid concentration of all the forces should have been made, and an attack. Under this conviction I telegraphed to General Pemberton on May 1st, from Tullahoma: "If Grant's army lands on this side of the river, the safety of Mississippi depends on beating him. For that object you should unite your whole force." And again on May 2d: "If Grant crosses, unite the whole force to beat him; success will give back what was abandoned to win it."

These instructions were neglected, and time was given to Grant to gain a foothold in the State. At Port Gibson and Raymond detachments of our troops were defeated and driven back by overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

On the 13th, when I learned that there were four divisions of the enemy at Clinton, distant twenty miles from the main body of Gen. Pemberton's forces, I gave him orders to attack them, and doubted him that we could cooperate. This order Gen. Pemberton disobeyed, and so reported to me in his letter of the 17th. It directed him to move twenty miles to the east, to co-operate with me in attacking Sherman. He moved to the south, and made our co-operation and junction impossible. He claims that this order compelled him to make the advance beyond the Big Black, which proved so "disastrous." Before I had reached Jackson, and before the order was given, Gen. Pemberton made his first advance beyond (east of) the Big Black, to Edwards' depot; after the receipt of the order, in violation of it, he made his second and last advance from that point to the head of Baker's Creek. He further claims that this order caused the subversion of his "matured plans." I do not know what those plans were, but am satisfied to find matured plans given up for a movement in violation of my orders, rejected by the majority of his council of war, and disapproved (as he states) by himself. On the 12th he wrote me that if he could concet force enough, Edwards' depot would be the battle field. The battle of Baker's creek was fought three or four miles from Edwards' depot. The presence of the enemy was reported to him the night before. There was no apparent obstacle to prevent his resuming his original position and carrying out his "matured plans."

It is a new military principle that when an officer disobeys a positive order of his superior, that superior becomes responsible for any measure his subordinate may choose to substitute for that ordered.

But had the battle of Baker's Creek not been fought, Gen. Pemberton's belief that Vicksburg was his base rendered his ruin inevitable. He would still have been besieged, and therefore captured. The larger force he would have carried into the lines would have added to and hastened the catastrophe. His disasters were due not merely to his entangling himself with the advancing columns of a superior and unobserved enemy, but to his evident determination to be besieged in Vicksburg, instead of manœuvring to prevent a siege.

Convinced of the impossibility of collecting a sufficient force to break the investment of Vicksburg, should it be completed—appreciating the difficulty of extricating the garrison, and convinced that Vicksburg and Port Hudson had lost most of their value by the repeated passage of armed vessels and transports, I ordered the evacuation of both places. Gen. Gardner did not receive this order before the investment of Port Hudson, if at all. Gen. Pemberton set aside this order, under the advice of a council of war; and though he had in Vicksburg eight thousand fresh troops, not demoralized by defeat, decided that "it was impossible to withdraw the army from this position, with such morale and material as to be of further service to the Confederacy;" but "to hold Vicksburg as long as possible, with the firm hope that the Government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navigation of the Mississippi river." Vicksburg was greatly imperiled when my instructions from Tullahoma, to concentrate, were neglected. It was lost when my orders of the 13th and 15th of May were disobeyed. To this loss were added the labor privations, and certain capture of a gallant army, when my orders for the evacuation were set aside.

In this report I have been compelled to enter into many details, and to make some animadversions upon the conduct of Gen. Pemberton. The one was no pleasant task—the other a most painful duty; both have been forced upon me by the call in reports of Gen. Pemberton, made to the War Department instead of to me, to whom it was due.

Gen. Pemberton, by direct assertion and by implication, puts upon me the responsibility of the movement which led his army to defeat at Baker's creek and Big Black bridge—defeats which produced the loss of Vicksburg and its army.

This statement has been circulated by the press, in more or less detail, and with more or less marks of an official character, until my silence would be almost an acknowledgement of the justice of the charge.

A proper regard for the good opinion of my Government has compelled me, therefore, to throw aside that delicacy which I would gladly have observed towards a brother officer, suffering under unobserved obloquy, and to show that in this short campaign Gen. Pemberton made not a single movement in obedience to my orders, and rega ded none of my instructions; and, lastly, did not embrace the only opportunity to save his army, that given by my order to abandon Vicksburg.

Most respectfully,
Your obedient servt.
J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

THE MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT.—The Bristol Gazette announces that Gen. William E. Jones had entered Kentucky, through Fulkerson's Gap, with some fifteen hundred men, including the Eighth Virginia Cavalry and Witcher's battalion. Hence we presume the recent report of the re capture of Cumberland Gap, which is still a subject of anxious speculation.

We learn that last week a cavalry skirmish took place below Morristown, resulting in our forces driving back the enemy. A force of the enemy's cavalry appeared at Whitesburg, twenty-two miles below Greenville, on Saturday last. It is said that our forces drove them back. In this skirmish we are reported to have lost eight killed. A general engagement is expected.

THE PEACH CROP is hopelessly dead, we fear. The extreme cold, freezing weather of the last few days has pretty effectually done for this year's supply of this the most luscious of Pomona's treasures. Our exchanges generally, not only in this State, but in these adjoining, and even in Florida, express the same fears, in regard to the crop. This is to be regretted, as an abundance of fruit helps out an impoverished larder.

Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, 24th inst.

There is not at present a single cotton spindle in operation in the city of Lowell, Massachusetts. The mills, which formerly gave employment to about thirty thousand females, are now as silent as the tomb.

A leading Republican paper says that "even if the Administration has committed some mistakes, it is useless to cry over spilt milk." "Yes," says Prentice, "but we cannot help crying over needlessly spilt blood."

DEVASTATION BY SHERMAN.—The Brandon (Miss) Republican publishes a list of nearly a column in length of the losses of private citizens by the

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

FUNDING.—The total amount of Treasury notes funded at the Depository here, ending yesterday afternoon, has been, since last report made on 9th inst..... $1,140,900
At Bank Cape Fear, (ten days,)..... 550,000
$1,690,900
Former report, (9th inst.)..... 1,043,200
Total..... $2,734,100

The funding has been principally confined to small amounts to pay taxes.

Horrible Murder.

We learn from Mr. O. F. ALEXANDER, that on the 24th of February last, his negro girl SARAH JANE left his premises without any cause, and he supposed she had gone to Newbern. On Friday last, the 18th of March, he was informed that a free negro, called JOHN SHAVERS, had carried her off. That night two of his neighbors and himself went to look SHAVERS up, and luckily succeeded in taking him. On examining him, he said that he had carried the girl off to the edge of Onslow county and left her in a piece of woods, in Mr. SETH KING'S field, he being at the time hired at some Salt Works near by. Mr. ALEXANDER kept SHAVERS secure until Saturday *morning*, when he made his escape, carrying off a trace chain locked around his ankles. Mr. ALEXANDER repaired to the place SHAVERS had described to *him* where he left the girl, and about 150 yards from the road, with some friends, found the dead body of the girl covered over with limbs, straw, etc. Her head was separated from the body—by her side lay a lightwood limb, from which most probably the unfortunate girl received the fatal blow.

A jury of inquest was called, and their verdict was, "that SARAH JANE come to her death by a blow or blows inflicted on the back of her head by the hands of JOHN SHAVERS."

It will be observed that Mr. ALEXANDER offers a reward of $100 for the arrest of said free negro JOHN SHAVERS.

"City" Subscribers.

We have been somewhat amused by our cotemporaries in this State and in South Carolina talking about their "Cities" and their "City" subscribers.

Now, outside of Charleston, Wilmington is the largest town in the two Carolinas. From circumstances connected with the blockade, it is probably the most noted town in the whole Confederacy. We publish the only paper published in Wilmington, and we publish the *Journal* in the "Town" of Wilmington, while any number of cotemporaries in Charlotte, Salisbury and elsewhere, talk about their "City," all of which appears to us to be very much like sheer nonsense.

RAIN—RAIN.—After the late cold spell we now have rain, commencing before day yesterday morning and continued all day. Of course everything was "damp" if not wet, but the atmosphere was mild all day, and we hope we have had the last freeze for the present season. If so, it will be a blessing to those whose garden vegetables are up. It is generally feared that the peach crop has been nearly if not quite ruined. Of course a week or two more of mild weather will decide the fate of "peach and honey" for the next year.

As would naturally have been supposed if the Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, for any reason, expressed a preference for Governor VANCE over Mr. HOLDEN, the Raleigh *Progress* and its correspondents would pitch down, declaring that Governor VANCE "had thrown himself into the arms of the Destructives," etc., etc. Perhaps it might be a matter of information to some *other* people—not to the Editor of the *Progress*, for we take it that he knows it already, that Governor VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, the Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, are not even upon speaking terms. On our part there is certainly no hard feeling, but the fact is so, and the attempt to make capital against Governor Vance because of our support of him, is certainly based upon something that looks very much like a contradiction.

Find Your Notes.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 18th inst., says the people cannot be too often reminded of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury will have no authority to issue Treasury notes after the 1st April, *except in exchange* for notes of the present currency at the rate of $2 of the new for $3 of the present. If he prints and puts forth another dollar beyond the amount required for this exchange, he will do so without authority of law. It is important that this fact should be kept before the people, because it is not an unusual remark that after the 1st April Mr. MEMMINGER will put his "mills" into operation again, and flood the country with his new notes until they become as depreciated as the currency now so rapidly disappearing. That result is impossible, under the "Currency Act," which, as we have said, expressly revokes all authority heretofore given to create money by the issue of Treasury notes. The revenue of the Government is to be derived from the sale of attractive bonds to the extent of $500,000,000. Between twenty-five and forty millions will be sold or hypothecated every month, and it is not probable that the bonds thus disposed of will be used to any great extent as currency.

NOT QUITE FAST ENOUGH.—The Atlanta *Register* says:—"The boys of this generation are the rulers and teachers of the next." Now we used to think that the *Register* was up with the times, but we regret to say that it is a great way behind. So far as we can see or understand, the boys of this generation are *not* the rulers or teachers of the *next*. Go to the theatre or any other place of public amusement and you will soon find who are "rulers and teachers," not of the *next* generation, but of *this*.

ASCHER had is said to be in progress by the Yankees from Newbern or Washington, in this State. There is little or no doubt that PERSHING is in command of the Yankee forces in Eastern North Carolina. It is reported that he has a disposable force of ten thousand men and five batteries. How near this comes to the real number is more than we are prepared to say. But, from indications, there appears to be little doubt that the enemy is about making a move from either Washington or Newbern—probably from both, on our Railroad. This move is no doubt in conjunction with movements of the enemy on the Rapidan, in their next "on to Richmond," in order to weaken General LEE. We presume the proper heads are up to the game of the enemy and will be prepared for events as they may occur. The late cold spell has no doubt retarted military movements for several days.

THE severe cold on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, appears to have reached all parts of the Confederacy. We fear the early fruit and gardens have been used up, but hope for the best. The atmosphere was considerably milder yesterday afternoon, and we may now look for Spring atmosphere, at least we wish to see Spring weather.

THE TITHE TAX.—Farmers have frequently asked, (says the Fayetteville *Observer*) whether the tithe tax for 1863 or that for 1864 was the set off against the 5 per cent. property tax due on June 1, 1864. Our own impression was that the law intended the tithes for 1863, which will be paid by June, as the off-set. Others have thought that the tithes for 1864 were intended. The Commissioner of Taxes at Richmond has instructed the collectors on this point as follows:—

"The question as to whether the value of the tithes of 1863 or those of 1864 is to be deducted from the tax on the value of property for 1864, has so many attendant difficulties that it is deemed best not to settle it at present by the Department, but to refer it to Congress at its meeting in May. The tax not being payable till June no injury will ensue from the delay."

HD Q'RS WILMINGTON, March 25, 1864.

Editor of the Journal—

Permit me through your paper to thank Mr. HALL, of Fayetteville, for his kindness in procuring for the Hospital and Post Garden of the soldiers in this Department, a large and timely supply of Garden Seeds.

They will be fully appreciated by the troops.

Very respectfully,
W. H. C. WHITING, Maj. Gen.

A row occurred between the 6th Kentucky cavalry and the 11th Michigan cavalry at Lexington, Ky., on the 10th, in which the Michigan suffered severely.—About fifty shots were fired, and three men killed. The difficulty arose about the Administration.

United States News.

The New York *Herald*, of the 18th inst., says the late operations in Florida and the Southwest have developed the important fact, that at every point the rebels have been found prepared. The rebellion was thought to be in a state of collapse, and ready to give way wherever it might be touched. On the contrary the Confederacy appears to be in a good state of organization, and the indications are the Southern leaders will oppose the Federals in the coming contest with a more determined vigor, and greater energy and bitterness than they have ever shown in any previous campaign.

The *Herald* concludes as follows:

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

But we enter the struggle under hopeful auspices in some respects. General Grant is now our man on horseback. His great victories in the West have saved the country from the destruction that the blunders of the administration would have brought upon it, and it is to be hoped that, with greater power, he will accomplish vastly more.

Two hundred thousand men have been called for, it is to be supposed at his suggestion. Let them be given. We must not stint in men or money now; for this is to be the final trial. If, with General Grant at the head and the struggle as it now is, we cannot put the rebellion down in the coming summer, we can never put it down. Never again, if we fail now, shall we be in so good a position to strike the decisive blow. Before another summer a Presidential election and an unparalleled political strife will tear the country to pieces with intestine quarrels. Let the country understand this, and rally now in earnest to support Grant for a final attempt.

GRANT'S ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND—HIS HEADQUARTERS TO BE WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Grant left Nashville for Washington on Saturday, the 19th, and was to repair immediately to the front. His staff is composed of officers formerly with him in the military division of the Mississippi. He formally assumed command of the armies of the United States on the 17th, and issued the following general order:

General Orders—No. 12.

HEADQ'RS OF THE ARMY OF THE U. S., }
Nashville, Tenn., March 17, 1864. }

In pursuance of the following order of the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION }
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864. }

Under the authority of the act of Congress to appoint the grade of Lieutenant General in the army, of February 29, 1864, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant, United States Army, is appointed to the command of the armies of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I assume command of the armies of the United States. Headquarters will be in the field, and, until further orders, will be with the Army of the Potomac. There will be an office headquarters in Washington, D. C., to which all official communications will be sent, except those from the army where the headquarters are at the date of their address.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

"THE MAN ON HORSEBACK AT LAST."

The N. Y. Herald says:

The man on horseback, with his "headquarters in the saddle," has come at last. According to "General Orders No. 98," from the War Office, "Major General Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General in Chief of the army, and Lieutenant General U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States," and "the headquarters of the army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant General Grant in the field."

This is the arrangement effected in the General's late visit to the national capital. As General-in-Chief he is not to be shut up and tied to a desk in the War Office, but is to be free to visit in person our different armies, in shaping and directing their movements. Instead, therefore, of losing his services in the field by his promotion to his present position, they are extended around the entire circle of the rebellion.

* * * * * * *

It is the fixed conviction of the country that the approaching campaign will extinguish the rebellion or give it a new lease of life; it is the belief of the country that our armies in the field, with our powerful cooperating fleets, are abundantly able to put an end to the Davis Confederacy in this campaign. The administration is aware of it; General Grant knows it, and we doubt not shares in this opinion, and is shaping his plans accordingly. He has some difficulties before him; but the immense advantages which he has gained, and which he now holds, make him the undoubted master of the military situation.

* * * * * * *

Let the movements of our armies, therefore, in the interval to the meeting of the Baltimore Republican Convention in June, strengthen or sustain the military reputation of Gen. Grant, and the Convention will be irresistibly borne along to his nomination. We believe, too, that between this day and the 7th of June such victories will be gained by our armies as will electrify the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

For the Journal.

At a meeting held in Capt. Wirdal T. Robinson's (D.) 66th Regiment N. C. T., Sergt. J. L. Hardy was called to the Chair, and Corpl. R. T. Harris requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few pointed and terse remarks, and on motion a Committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The following were appointed: Sergt. E. J. Barrow, Sergt. W. L. Wiggins, Privates W. L. Thomas, L. P. Meyer, and Dan'l Sutton.

The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The war still rages and the torch of the vandal foe still lights up the heavens with the lurid flames of our Southern homes, and illumines the path of homeless old age and timid beauty in their mournful flights that other and worse calamities may not befall them. And whereas, the wails of women insulted and outraged; the cries of orphans homeless, hungry and in rags; the blood of husbands and fathers brutally murdered in the presence of their wives and children, or freely offered a sacrifice on the field of battle—and dearer, higher, holier than all, the inherent rights of a people struggling for liberty—invoke us to endurance, constancy and valor while the foot prints of the invader pollutes our soil; therefore

Resolved, That having at first existed for the war, we contemplated with pleasure and renewed hope the spirit to fight "till the last armed foe expires"—that animates our brethren in armes all over the Confederacy—and to all who have re-enlisted or may hereafter re-enlist for the war, we extend a cordial welcome to the "ranks of those" who, from the beginning, were resolved to submit to all hardships and brave all perils, to fight till independence is achieved, or die rather than submit to the ignominy of defeat.

Resolved, That we long and ardently wish for peace with all the hallowed enjoyment of kindred and home; but we will neither be the victims of treason nor the slaves of Northern despotism, and infinitely prefer bloody war with all its horrors, and death on the field with our faces to the foe, to any peace or truce with the enemy that does not secure or tend to secure the glorious independence and absolute sovereignty of the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That our cause, *always just*, has at length been rendered sacred by the blood of the true and the free, which has been shed in its defence, and those who now would abandon that cause or refuse to avenge the death of its martyrs, with "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," are unfit for tricks, treason, stratagem and spoils.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those unfortunate principals who crawled into their purses to save their carcasses, hired better men to fight their battles; and are now harrassed by the merciless Enrolling Officer. We hope the ladies will furnish them cards and spinning wheels, employments of industry best adapted to their taste and capacities; and having decked them in petticoats will put them to work where they may be of some service to their country.

Resolved, That Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, is just the man for the times—a statesman, a soldier and a christian gentleman—equally the friend of popular rights, and the foe of unscrupulous despotism. None but political knaves, croaking cowards, or detestable traitors can justly find fault with the man or his measures; provided, never-the-less, we regard him somewhat too lenient towards treason and traitors.

Resolved, That Z. B. Vance, Governor of North Carolina, has made a good Governor, and had he been a little farther removed from evil influences his administration would have been unexceptionable. Loyal and patriotic, we hope the machinations of his quondam friends to supplant him in office may prove as abortive as their mischievous plots to subvert the government which is foolishly giving them protection and tolerating their treason.

Resolved, That while among them there may be some ordinary, perhaps some bad men, yet as a class we have the truest and best Generals in the world, and we are prepared to follow wherever they lead or go, wherever they direct, *while the war lasts*, unless death shall sooner overtake us.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to Brig. Gen. Martin; also that a copy be sent to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and that the Raleigh Confederate be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. L. HARDY, Chairman.
R. T. HARRISS, Secretary.

We learn that Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith has been appointed to the grade of General of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, under an act of Congress authorizing an additional officer of that grade.

Petersburg Register

CLEANING THE BOTTOMS OF THE MONITORS.—A letter in a Northern paper from a correspondent off Charleston describes the cleaning of bottoms of the iron clads in the harbor, which have become very much fouled. It says:

The principal diver—appropriately named Waters—is so used to this work that he has become almost amphibious, remaining for five or six hours at a time under water. A man of herculean strength and proportions, when clad in his submarine armor he becomes monstrous in size and appearance. A more singular sight than to see him roll or tumble in the water and disappear from sight, or popping up, blowing, as the air escapes from his helmet, like a whale, can scarcely be imagined. Waters has his own ideas of a joke, and when he has a curious audience will wave his scraper about as "he bobs around" in the water with the air of a veritable river god. One of his best jokes—the better for being a veritable fact—occurred last summer. While he was employed scraping the hull of one of the Monitors, a negro from one of the up river plantations came alongside with a boat load of watermelons. While busy selling his melons the diver came up, and rested himself on the side of the boat.

The negro stared at the extraordinary appearance thus suddenly coming out of the water with alarmed wonder, but when the diver seized one of the best melons in the boat, and disappeared under the water, the gurgling of the air from the helmet mixing with the muffled laughter, the fright of the negro reached a climax. Hastily seizing his oars, without waiting to be paid for his melons, he put off at his best speed, and has not been seen in the vicinity of Station Creek since. He cannot be tempted beyond the bounds of the plantation, and believes that the Yankees have brought river devils to aid them in making war.

The diver, when clothed in his armor, is weighted with 185 pounds. Beside his armor he has two leaden pads fitted to his breast and back. The soles of his shoes are of lead, an inch and a half thick. All this weight is needed to overcome the buoyancy given by the mass of air forced into the armor and dress, the latter of india rubber, worn by the diver. When below the surface he can instantly bring himself up by closing momentarily the aperture in the helmet for the escape of the air. His buoyancy is immediately increased, and he pops up like a cork and floats at will upon the surface. The work of scraping the bottoms of the monitors is very arduous.

The diver sits upon a spar lashed athwart the bottom of the vessel, so arranged as to be moved as the work progresses, and with a scraper fixed to a long handle works on both sides of himself as far as he can reach. The mass of oysters that become attached to the iron hulls of one of the Monitors, even during the summer here, is immense. By actual measurement it was estimated that 350 bushels of oysters, shells, and seaweed were taken from the bottom of the Montauk alone. The captains of the Monitors have sometimes indulged in the novelty of a mess of oysters raised on the hulls of their own vessels.

Beside cleaning the Monitors, the divers perform other important services. They have ransacked the interior of the Keokuk, attached buoys to lost anchors, and made under-water examinations of the rebel obstructions. Waters recently examined the sunken Weehawken, and met an unusual danger for even his perilous calling. The sea was so violent that he was twice thrown from the deck of the Monitor. Finally, getting hold of the iron ladder, he climbed to the top of the turret, when a heavy sea cast him inside the turret between the guns. Fearing that his air hose would become entangled, he made his way out with all possible speed, and was forced to give up his investigations until calmer weather offered a more favorable opportunity.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

McClellan's Statement of His Losses.

McClellan, in the official report which he has just published, puts down his losses in the battles around Richmond, from the 26th June to the first of July inclusive, at 4,582 killed, 7,700 wounded, and 5,158 missing; total, 15,249. When it is recollected that the Confederates actually took, brought away, and confined upon the island, and in other prisons, more than 11,000 men, we may be enabled to judge of the claim which this document has to be considered truthful. A lie sucks to, says the proverb, is as good as the truth. To cover one of the most shameful, as well as complete defeats recorded in history, McClellan's vanity prompted him to indulge in a system of deliberate falsehood, which justly brought upon him the derision of the civilized world. But it did him no manner of service. His employers saw through his devices, as his opponent had already done from the beginning. No man—least of all McClellan himself—believes a word of what he writes. He has found his proper level, and all the lying reports which he can manufacture between this and doomsday cannot raise him above it. He came here to take the city of Richmond. He had, first and last from Fortress Monroe to Mechanicsville—as documents furnished to the committee of inquiry by the War Office, substantiated by the Assistant Secretary of War, prove beyond all doubt, one hundred and fifty eight thousand men. He was beaten in every battle, from Williamsburg to Malvern.—Lincoln found him at Westover, or Shirley, with but 80,000 men. What had become of all the rest? Had they sunk into the earth, or melted into the air? They had sunk into the earth, victims of the bayonets and the shots of the Confederate troops, or to the diseases of the climate, aggravated by incessant exposure, and unremitting toil in ditching his way to Richmond. At last, only because it was necessary to withdraw our troops to repel invasion from another quarter, he was permitted to slink away with the miserable remnant of his troops, cowed, broken-spirited, and effectually brought down from the lofty tone of braggadocio with which they commenced the siege of Richmond. A more entire failure is nowhere recorded, and a more thorough *charlatan* never lived.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.—The Richmond Examiner brings us, at last, the hitherto unpublished history of the fall of Vicksburg in Gen. Johnston's official report. In connection with this document, says the Examiner, are some other extraordinary developments, which are necessary to history, and which show how the popular credulity has been abused with reference to the Vicksburg disaster.

So far from Vicksburg having been surrendered on account of a scarcity of supplies, it now appears, officially, that Pemberton had, at the surrender, about 40,000 pounds of pork and bacon, which had been reserved for the subsistence of his troops in the event of attempting to cut his way out of the city. Also, 51,241 pounds of rice, 5,000 bushels of peas, 112,234 pounds of sugar, 3,240 pounds of soap, 527 pounds of tallow candles, 27 pounds of star candles, and 428,000 pounds of salt.

If curiosity insist upon knowing the real cause of the surrender of Vicksburg, it must satisfy itself as well as it can with the words of Gen. Pemberton's own official report. He says: "Knowing the anxious desire of the Government to relieve Vicksburg, I felt "assured that, if within the compass of its power, the "siege would be raised; but, when forty-seven days and "nights had passed, with the knowledge I then possessed that no adequate relief was to be expected, I felt "that I ought not longer to place in jeopardy the brave "men whose lives had been entrusted to my care."

So there appears to have been nothing but a general cessation for the surrender of Vicksburg—that is, as Pemberton expressed it in his note to Grant, "a desire to save the further effusion of blood."

But the most astounding disclosure of the documents referred to is Pemberton's explanation of his selection of the Fourth of July for the day of surrender. The explanation is this:

"If it should be asked why the Fourth of July was selected as the day for the surrender, the answer is obvious. I believed that, upon that day, I should obtain better terms. Well aware of the vanity of our foes, I knew they would attach vast importance to the entrance, on the Fourth of July, into the stronghold of the great river, and that, to gratify their national vanity, they would yield then what could not be extorted from them at any other time."

The fall of Vicksburg has heretofore been a story written in the characters of misfortune. But we did not know until now that it was an incident of such humiliation on the part of the Confederacy.

FALL IN DRY GOODS.—A buxom lady of forty, while tripping along one of our dirty streets, yesterday suddenly slipped on the smooth, mucilaginous mud, and, with a whacking bump, seated herself unceremoniously on mother earth. The good woman, blushingly indignant, said something accordingly, but immediately glancing around—a very natural impulse—to discover if any one was laughing at this exhibition of her specific gravity, she caught the eye of a gentleman who, by dint of coughing and choking, was endeavoring to preserve his own gravity. As he advanced to her assistance, a merry twinkle of her eye told that she fully comprehended the "situation," and she good naturedly remarked, "Well, I declare, sir, I believe I am funded or depreciated; I don't know which." The cavalier, quite as prompt in the play of words, replied, "Neither, madam, you will always pass above par; it was only a large deposit subject to a draft at sight." Thank you," said she, "but I am certainly in a most dollar-ous plight." "Never mind, madam, dry goods of all kinds are falling."—*Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian.*

A RAIDER CAPTURED.—A Yankee was captured a day or two ago in Caswell county, N. C. He says he belonged to Dahlgren's raiding party. He says he was seperated from his regiment while near Richmond, and he has been straggling ever since.

THE TROUBLES IN THE WEST.

The Democrats are quietly organizing in many places in the West to protect themselves against soldiers who are committing outrages apparently with the sanction of the military authorities.

The Chicago Times says:

"The resolution of the Democracy of Laporte, Indiana, which we print in another part of this paper, are calm, temperate, considerate, but to use a favorite abolition form of speech, terribly in earnest. The attitude of the Democracy everywhere must be not one whit behind the spirit and intent of these resolutions. The Democracy must everywhere organize and *be ready* for any emergency of danger to their persons and property; for when such danger comes, the more prompt and signal shall be reprisal and retaliation in every case, the sooner will there be restoration of law and order in the land. If prompt and signal reprisal and retaliation shall not be resorted to in every case, the present abolition saturnalia of blood and arson and other outrages will grow and spread, and in a little while there will be no law but mob law. Let Democrats take care that they be not themselves the aggressors, in ever so little, in any case. Let them stand by the law as long as the law protects them. But when it does not protect them—when it shall be violated in their persons and property by organized bands of outlaws—let retribution be swift and sure, and let it tell where it will be most keenly felt. The outrages by roving soldiery, just now so general, are of course by the consent and encouragement, tacit or otherwise, of the officers of that soldiery; and they are, too, the legitimate consequence of the teachings of numerous abolition generals, politicians, and, almost without exception, of the abolition press. They could be stopped in a day if the administration at Washington chose to stop them. Every consideration, then, of right, justice, and law justifies the Democracy in falling back upon the power of their own strong arms for self-protection, self defense, and punishment of the aggressors."

FREMONT AND LINCOLN.

The New York World says Fremont, according to well informed sources, is to be assigned to the command of the Department of the South, which, it is understood, will be stripped of troops, so that he will have nothing to do but to look after the darkies. This shows that Mr. Lincoln has become seriously alarmed at Fremont's strength as a Radical Republican Presidential candidate. "Honest old Abe" expects to kill Grant politically by bringing him to Washington, and Fremont by putting him in the way of the yellow fever at Hilton Head.

CHASE WITHDRAWS HIS NAME FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The New York Post publishes the following letter from Secretary Chase:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1864.

Dear Sir—In reply to a friendly letter from you, I wrote you briefly, not long ago, about the wishes expressed by many that my name might be favorably regarded by the people as their next choice of President, and closed by saying that should our friends in Ohio manifest a preference for another, I should accept their decision with that ready acquiescence due from one who has already been trusted and honored by them beyond merit or expectation. The recent action of the Union members of our Legislature indicated such a preference. It becomes my duty, therefore, and I count it more a privilege than a duty, to ask that no further consideration be given to my name. It was never more important than now that all our efforts and all our energies should be devoted to the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of order and prosperity on a solid and sure foundation of Union, freedom and impartial justice. And I earnestly urge all with whom my councils may have weight, to allow nothing to divide them while the great work, in comparison with which persons and even parties are nothing, remains unaccomplished.

Cordially, your friend,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. James C. Hall, Senate Chamber, Columbus, Ohio.

GRANT AND HIS NEW POSITION—STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

The World says:

"The rebels have had a long breathing spell, and most industriously have they improved it. Their military strength has never been so great as at this moment. While the administration, for electioneering purposes, has been amusing the country with the idea that the rebellion was tottering to its downfall, the South has been quietly putting forth all its energies in strengthening its armies and recruiting its shattered strength. The consequence is, that after this eight months' remissness on our side, and of energy on theirs, we are about to enter upon an unequal contest in the spring campaigns. Our numerous *reconnoissances*—the new euphemism for defeats—have disclosed the alertness and vigor of the rebels in every part of the Confederacy. There is great danger that the military tide will set in a different direction this year from what it did last, and the administration is so apprehensive that it dares not face the consequences. To shirk the responsibility of possible disasters in the spring campaigns, it has invested General Grant with the supreme command, to make him a scape-goat for the sins of the administration."

WHY GOLD IS UP.

A New York paper says:

The causes which have put up the price of gold, or, rather, more strictly, have reduced the price of Government currency, are: First, the redundancy in the paper money of the country. Previous to the war, at a period of commercial activity, when the whole country was together, three hundred millions of paper money was the outside limit which the necessities of commerce required. It is estimated that we now have not less than six hundred and fifty millions of paper money, while commerce is not as active as it was before the war, and a large portion of our population is cut off by the rebellion. Second, our national currency is discredited by the failure of the hopes of the people. It was expected last fall that the worthlessness of the rebel currency, and the dissatisfaction which undeniably prevailed, would compel the Southern people to consent to some terms of reunion rather than prolong a useless struggle. The opening movements of the spring campaign prove, however, that this was an entire mistake; that the rebellion is apparently as strong as ever; and, with the failure of the popular hopes, comes a panic in the gold market. Third, the organization of the new national bank renders it certain that, instead of a diminution, there is to be an addition to the paper money of the country. The five twenty loan having been all taken up, there is no longer an outlet for green-backs, and hence the surplus paper money is poured into the channels of business, thus creating a furious speculation in gold, as well as in every other purchasable commodity."

Official Correspondence.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
Richmond, March 11th, 1864. }

Hon. JOHN SLIDELL,
Commissioner, &c., Paris:

Sir—I have the honor to enclose copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to a forgery extensively circulated by the European press, purporting to be a copy of an official report addressed by him to "T. S. Babcock," Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Confederate States.

The paper is on its face so palpably a fabrication, that one would scarcely have supposed it could dupe the most credulous, even if experience had not already demonstrated the facility and abundance with which "telegraphic news," "Confederate confessions," "intercepted letters" and "extracts from Richmond papers," have been manufactured for European consumption. You will notice that the paper is stamped as a forgery in the mere address, not only by the misname of our speaker, but because the reports of the Head of the Navy Department are never addressed to the Speaker of the House. The contents of the paper are too absurd for comment.

As the Secretary of the Navy has been informed by Commodore Maury that this paper is "going the rounds of the Continental press as gospel," it may be well if you think the matter worth notice, to make public the fact that the paper is a forgery.

I am inclined to think the publication should be made, for no fable concerning us is too absurd for belief, real or pretended, in England or on the continent. A short time ago, European papers were gravely commenting on the "fact" that our Vice-President, Mr. Stephens, (who cannot abandon his constitutional position here, as successor to the Presidency, in the event of the death of the Chief Magistrate, and who was at the time sick at his home in Georgia,) had arrived in Europe, for the purpose of concluding a treaty with France for cession of Texas and other sovereign States to that power.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed,] J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

12TH MARCH, 1864.

P. S.—We have just received the debates in the House of Commons, on the 23d ult., on Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald's motion, and find that Her Majesty's Attorney General succeeded in defending the conduct of the Ministry on the subject of Mr. Laird's rams, by quoting as authentic this clumsy fabrication, and that his citations from it were received with cheers. This is the more unaccountable, inasmuch as the paper had been characterised as a "spurious thing," and denounced as a "Yankee trick" and a "hoax," by the unexceptionable authority of Commodore Maury, in a card, published by him in the London papers, three weeks before the speech of the Attorney General.

The same mail brings the statement made by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on the 25th ultimo, that the release of the Confederate vessel of war Tuscaloosa, which had been seized by instructions of the British Government in a Colonial port had been ordered on the ground that "her detention would not be warranted by international law." It is to be regretted that the eager desire of the British Government to observe that "impartial neutrality" which Earl Russell has so happily defined as being "conduct exceedingly advantageous to the more powerful of the two parties," had not been restrained until international law had been investigated, before instructions were issued to violate our rights by the seizure of one of our armed vessels in a port where it had sought asylum under the sanction of the Queen's proclamation. This promptness to do "neutral acts exceedingly advantageous to the stronger side," has had the result in the present case of enabling all of the enemy's vessels that had been threatened by our cruiser to escape, while the British Ministry was engaged in its tardy examination of the law of nations on the subject of neutral's right to seize the national vessels of the less powerful of the two belligerents.

CONFEDERATE STATES AMERICA, }
NAVY DEPARTMENT, }
Richmond, March 10th, 1864. }

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State:

Sir—I have the honor to hand you herewith a paper purporting to be an official report made by me to the Hon. Mr. Boocock, Speaker of the House of Representatives. This paltry forgery, widely circulated and generally commented on in England and France, originated in the United States, and bears intrinsic evidence of having been prepared by those having access to the Navy Department of the enemy. The main purpose of it seems to present the Government of the Confederate States as engaged in building iron-clads and other ships in England and France; and as it may possibly be regarded as authentic by foreign Governments, I deem it proper to appraise you that it is, from beginning to end, a forgery.

On its appearance in England, Commander M. F. Maury, over his own signature, in the Times, denounced it as a "hoax," and a leading journal of the United States, in commenting upon his letter, re-asserts the authenticity of the report.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) S. R. MALLORY,
Secretary of the Navy.

FROM PORT ROYAL S. C.

The New Hampshire Patriot gives facts to show that the female Abolitionists who went as teachers of the negroes at Port Royal, have been very successful in at least one branch of juvenile developement. It says:

Private advices from Port Royal say that many of the female Abolitionists who went to Port Royal to teach the little negroes how to read and pray, have been obliged, within the past few months, to abandon their black charges and open nurseries on their own private account. An officer informed us recently that no less than sixty-four spinsters had contributed to the population in and about Port Royal harbor. The climate seems to favor population even more than the production of sea island cotton by paid negro labor.

The information furnished us by the officer concerning the sixty-four little mulattoes, has been confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. Liberty Billings, Lieutenant Colonel of the First S. C. Regiment, who is here in consequence of ill health. He says it was a sad truth.

Four Per Cent. Certificates.

The "Sentinel" furnishes the following information as to the transferability of four per cent. certificates:

FOUR PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.—As some uncertainty and even misapprehension exists as to the transferability of the four per cent. certificates now being issued under the recent currency Act, the following statement, which we make upon full information from the Treasury Department, and by its desire, will be acceptable to the public.

The four per cent. certificates of deposit will be received in payment of the taxes of the person to whom they are issued, or *of any assignees*. The certificates are assignable in the form usual with certificates of stock. We would advise holders to take the usual business course of making an assignment before a magistrate, using the form to be found on the back of all Confederate registered bonds, but leaving a blank for the name of the assignee. The name of any holder can be inserted to suit occasions.

We are further informed that when a certificate of deposit presented by a tax-payer shall exceed the amount of his taxes, the tax-collectors will be authorized to give him a new certificate for the excess. For example, if a citizen's tax be seven hundred dollars, and he give in a certificate of deposit for one thousand dollars, he will receive a new certificate for three hundred dollars. Thus, a certificate for a large amount may serve the successive uses of several tax-payers. Fractional parts of a hundred dollars, however, the tax-payer will be required to pay in money, as no bond containing such fraction will be issued from the Treasury.

The denominations of the bonds to be issued in redemption of the certificates of deposit now being given, will be six, and no more, viz: one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, one thousand, three thousand, and five thousand.

This mode of assignment will diminish, very greatly, the value of these certificates. Like registered bonds, they will never command the same value as coupon bonds. Even for tax purposes, the notarial endorsement will greatly impair their value, and when they are to be purchased with the new currency, or the old at three for two, the question as to whether it is wiser to buy these certificates, or to pay taxes in currency, is one very difficult to answer. It may be to the interest of each individual to fund as much of the old currency in four per cent. certificates as will pay his taxes, but it appears very questionable economy to procure a surplus in the expectancy of these certificates commanding their par value in new currency. The unsettled and uncertain condition of the currency prevents the most experienced financiers from forming an opinion as to the best policy for individuals to follow in this matter. Some hold the opinion that four per cent. certificates will command high premium; others that they will not be worth more than fifty cents in the dollar in the new currency.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

BISHOP LYNCH.—A correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer* writes from the White Sulphur Springs, Montgomery, Va., now a Confederate Hospital, as follows:

Bishop Lynch, the eminent Catholic divine from Charleston, S. C., has been at this place for over a week, and I have been fortunate enough to have enjoyed the pleasure of listening to his eloquent discourses on the two preceeding Sabbaths. He is a very fine specimen of manhood, not overdone with years, with a fine eye and pleasant countenance, finely balanced head, features of his face what are termed handsome, and his elocution is easy as his language is classic, graceful and elegant. In private conversation he is very interesting and seems perfectly devoid of all ostentation so common to some highly educated men. In him as in other great lights of religion, we could perceive none of that austerity of manner german to the underlings who generally crucify Christ more than they preach Christ crucified. In all my observations of truly great ministers I have read of them and found them meek and mild in disposition as lambs, and it is a good rule by which to measure true piety or merit. Having been favored with an introduction to the Bishop and entertaining an high opinion of his piety and wisdom, I cannot forbear giving you the above sketch.

Surgeon Moroton, by order of General Longstreet, has been taking the rounds examining post employees and sending all the able-bodied gents to a front seat in the war picture. I learn such a visitor is needed about all posts, and if so, oh, crackery, what a rustling there will be among some strapping employees.

In my former letter to you I neglected to mention the fact that this hospital is under the sole superintendence of the Sisters of Charity—save in the medical department—and I must admit that their kindness and attention is worthy of all the praises so worthily merited by their works. Modest, unpretending, and with a singleness of purpose in doing good, these good sisters devote their whole existence in ameliorating the suffering of the soldiers, and act as ministering agents to their wants.

Letter from Clement L. Vallandigham.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON THE OFFICE OF THE DAYTON EMPIRE.

WINDSOR, C. W., March 7, 1864.

MESSRS. HUBBARD & BROTHERS, Dayton, Ohio:—

Gentlemen—I read, several days ago, the telegraphic announcement of the "riddling" of the Empire office by "furloughed soldiers." I offer you no sympathy, for that will avail nothing now or hereafter. I do express to you my profound regret that you were not prepared to inflict on the spot, and in the midst of the assault, the complete punishment which the assailants deserved; but I am gratified to learn that some of them did soon after receive their deserts. But these cowardly acts cannot always be guarded against. And they do not primarily come from the "soldiers." There is, therefore, but one remedy for past and preventive of future injuries; and that is, instant, summary and ample reprisals upon the persons and property of the men at home, who, by language and conduct, are always inciting to these outrages. No legal or military punishment is ever inflicted upon the immediate instruments.—Retaliation, therefore, is the only and the rightful remedy in times like these. I speak advisedly, and recommend it in all cases hereafter. It is of no avail to announce the falsehood that "both parties condemn it," after the destruction has been consummated. The time has gone by for obedience without protection. I speak decided language; but the continued recurrence of these outrages—frequently attended with murder, and always without redress—demands it. They must be stopped, let the consequences be what they may. Reprisals in such cases are now the only way left for a return to law and order.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The President has commissioned three privates as officers, for gallantry at the battle of Chickamauga.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE, C. H., March 25th, 1864.

A heavy rain is falling. Gov. Vance of North Carolina arrived here to-day, and is the guest of Gen. Daniel.

HOSPITALITIES TENDERED TO THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

AUGUSTA, March 25th, 1864.

Hon. Robt. H. May has to-day tendered